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VOL. XIX NO. 43— BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

TEMPORARY BREAK IN GANDHI-IRWIN TALKS.

Enquiry Into Police Excesses The Main Hitch.

VICEROY WANTS TIME TO CONSULT LONDON.

Gandhiji Expected To Meet Lord Irwin On Wednesday

HIS MINIMUM DEMANDS.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19.

Mahatma Gandhi was suddenly called to the Viceroy's House this afternoon and had half an hour's talk with the Viceroy. The following communique has been issued from the Viceroy's House on the subject:—

"His Excellency the Viceroy granted a further interview to Mr. Gandhi to-day.

It is understood that various matters emerging from the discussions are now under examination and it is possible that some days may elapse before a further stage of the discussions is reached."—A. P.

NEW DELHI, February 19.

(From Our Special Representative.):—

Though the Viceregal Communique that some days may elapse before a further stage of discussions between Lord Irwin and Mahatma Gandhi is reached confirmed the tone of pessimism that prevailed in political circles since yesterday, enquiries conducted in well-informed circles late this evening revealed that the situation is not without its hopeful features and that before the middle of next week there might be a definite turn for the better.

MAIN HITCH.

It appears that the main hitch to an immediate truce lies in the issue whether Government would agree to an enquiry into specified cases of Police excesses. If a satisfactory settlement is reached on this point, then all other issues will not be found difficult of solution. The withdrawal of Ordinances will be the next move on the part of the Government and there might be expected an almost simultaneous announcement calling off Civil Disobedience.

CLOTH PICKETING.

As regards the right to picket foreign cloth, etc., these will lose their vigour in the absence of irritants like Ordinances and under the comparatively more peaceful atmosphere of the working of ordinary laws.

Thus the main issue for immediate solution is the demand for enquiry into police excesses. It is believed that the Viceroy has been holding several consultations with the Governors of Bombay and Madras on this and is now in telegraphic correspondence with Whitehall.

The correspondence is bound to occupy three or four days to reach some finality.

Gandhiji is, therefore, expected to meet Lord Irwin on Tuesday or Wednesday next, by which time Government's view on this and other issues may have been formed.

But in this interval Gandhiji will not be idle either for he has wired to all the members of Congress Working Committee Sjts. Shivaprasad Gupta, Sriprakasa, Sen Gupta, Syed Mahmud and three others who are not yet in Delhi to come up without delay. When the attendance is full he will discuss with them the policy which the Congress should immediately followed in the event of the Government agreeing to the conditions for truce.

CONGRESS PARTICIPATION.

That might open a way for Congress participation in further stages of Round Table Conference. Gandhiji has indicated the Congress view to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and other Round Tablers as to Lord Irwin. It is almost certain that if and when Congressmen participate in the Conference, they would subject the conclusions of the London Conference to severe analysis and open any issues and reopen others like safeguards and reservations.

Thus everything depends on the kind of answer which Lord Irwin might obtain from Whitehall to the demand.

THE TERMS.

Firstly for enquiry into the Police excesses and.

Secondly the scope of the Conference on Indian Constitution.

It must be added that whatever might be in store for the next week, the conversations between Gandhi and Lord Irwin have been perfectly cordial and sympathetic and encouraging and if anything the two personages have come closer together than ever in mutual regard and esteem.

UNFETTERED FREEDOM FOR CONGRESSMEN DEMANDED.

Condition Of New R. T, C,

(From Our Special Representative)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19.

A sudden summon from the Viceroy's House took Mahatma Gandhi away to the wonderment of all those who had gathered at Dr. Ansari's house.

Some thought that it was a good omen, but soon it appeared that the purpose was more or less to inform the Mahatma that his talks had raised such fundamental issues that a temporary break must continue for some days before His Majesty's Government could give fuller consideration to the issues raised by him.

NEW ISSUES.

It seems that real importance now attaches not so much to the conditions for calling off Civil Disobedience on which subject the intermediaries were able to bring about some understanding, but on the purposes of the new Round Table Conference and the conditions of unfettered freedom on which alone Congressmen can join it.

This raises fundamental issues and British Government wants time. While political circles interpret this halt as inevitable there is a feeling here that nothing short of a miracle can convert the situation from one of mild pessimism to that of optimism. The fact, however, that there has been no sudden breakdown and that both sides consider the issues put by either as worth examination is considered to be a ray of hope.

The next move now rests with the Viceroy who has to give categorical answers to Gandhiji's case before any further attempt is made to give and take.

Mahatma Gandhi on his return from the Viceroy's House drove straight to the Birla House where he met Pundit Malaviya and the commercial leaders and held a brief discussion with them. His return was still awaited with interest at Dr. Ansari's house, when news reached there that to-day's talk was very brief.

Sir Hari Singh Gour had a talk with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when he probably emphasised his dissenting from his scheme given in the Central Committee Report.

A CONSULTATION HELD.

Soon after Gandhiji returned, he held a consultation with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhai Patel, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Dr. Pattabi Sitaramayya and Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj and informed them of to-day's talks.

Political circles consider that this temporary break is likely to continue till Tuesday next and that Gandhiji is likely to stay here till then, whereafter his movements will depend on further developments. The rumour that the Viceroy made counter-proposals was emphatically denied by Gandhiji in an interview with the Associated Press when he said "There are no proposals or counter-proposals under examination."

VICEROY CONSULTS LONDON.

Congress circles declare that as the Viceroy has to consult his advisers and London, some delay is inevitable and there is no marked pessimism regarding the final outcome. It is said that the talks with the Viceroy are likely to be resumed by Tuesday. In the meantime Gandhiji will fulfil a number of local engagements which have had to be successively postponed owing to interviews with the Viceroy. He addresses a public meeting to-morrow when admission will be by tickets.—A. P.

PREMIER MACDONALD.

Gandhi-Irwin talks have been referred to him for his decision.

LABOUR GOVERNMENT'S INDIAN POLICY.

—:o:—

Conservatives Entirely Uncommitted.

LONDON, February 19.

East Islington bye-election campaign in which the feature has been attacks on Mr. Baldwin and the official Conservative Party by Lord Beaverbrook in the course of his support to the Empire Crusade Conservative candidate, has been wound up with an emphatic repudiation by Lord Lloyd of the alleged statements regarding India made by Lord Beaverbrook at an election meeting.

Lord Beaverbrook, it is alleged, said that India had two prospects of which one was that of Socialist Government's policy supported by Mr. Baldwin, which logically meant handing over of the Government, in India to Mr. Gandhi.

Lord Lloyd addressing the electorate on behalf of Conservatives said he had Mr. Baldwin's personal authority not only to contradict this statement, but to repeat that Conservatives were entirely uncommitted to any new constitutional proposals for India, whether Socialist or otherwise.—Reuter.

CENSUS WORK IMPOSIBLE.

Ahmedabad Census Officers' Plight

S.O.S. TO POONA AND BOMBAY

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, February 19.

No change was found to-day in the working of the census. Everywhere census officers with Police men are found, surrounded by Vanar Senas. It is understood that a report has been sent from here to the census officers at Bombay and Poona to the effect that it is found impossible to do Cause work in these circumstances.

From enquiries, it is found that except a few Government servants, none has given the requisite information to the census officers. About 90 per cent. of the houses were found locked or merely shut. None is replying to their questions.

SPAIN TO RETURN TO NORMALITY?

—:o:—

Constitution To Be Modified.

LONDON, February 19.

Madrid:—Premier Aznar announces that Government will endeavour to assure return to normal Constitutional Government.

Municipal elections will be held after the general elections and before the summoning of Parliament which will be a Constituent body whose duty will be to modify the constitution of 1876. Constitutionalist group has decided not to participate in the elections.—Reuter.

"FRONTIER TRAGEDY": PROSCRIBED REPORT

Secretary A. I. Khilafat Committed To Sessions

PESHAWAR, Feb. 18.

Captain Cobb, the City Magistrate, Peshawar, committed to sessions to-day Allabakhsh Yusfi, Secretary, All India Khilafat Committee under Section 124-A on a charge of publishing the Peshawar Khilafat Committee's proscribed report entitled the "Frontier Tragedy".—A.P.

MOHAMAND SETENCED TO DEATH.

—:o:—

For Assaulting Capt. Barnes

ACCUSED'S MOTIVE WAS REVENGE.

PESHAWAR, February 18.

The Sessions trial of Habib Nur, the Mohamand of the tribal territory, under the Frontier Murderous Outrages Act for criminally assaulting Captain Barnes, Assistant Commissioner of Charsadda, concluded to-day in camera in the Court of the Sessions Judge, Peshawar.

Captain Barnes and a number of prosecution witnesses, it is understood, deposed that the accused met Captain Parnes and presented to him a faked petition yesterday at 2 p.m. as he was coming out of his bungalow and going to Court.

As Captain Barnes was reading it, the accused without warning fired two shots from a pistol in succession, but they missed him. He then fell on the Captain. Captain Barnes tripped the accused and brought him to the ground, whereupon the orderlies snatched the pistol from his hands and secured the accused.

ACCUSED CHAINED.

The accused who was chained and strongly guarded was brought to the Court. He admitted that he had committed the offence to take revenge for the death of his uncle and his grandfather, who were killed in the course of Mullahadda operations against Mohamands half a century ago.

The Sessions Judge finding the accused guilty, sentenced him to death.—A. P.

INDIA'S FREEDOM IS OUR EMANCIPATION

English Workers' Message.

Mr. Md. Ally Khan who has just returned from England and who has been entrusted by the Indian Freedom League of London with the mission of presenting to the Congress President the National Flag that was flown in London for over six years has issued the following statement:—

India has put up such a splendid fight that it has startled friends and foes alike. Everyone now asks this question: What will become of the armies, the navies and the air forces of the world should non-violent disobedience succeed? English ruling classes on the other hand have only one hope and it is that the movement will fail. The great experiment will be abandoned—and applied incomplete and confined to a particular Province—it will leave in the dark the whole thinking people of the world, the people who are anxiously watching the Mahatma the attraction of the world.

EFFECTS OF THE MOVEMENT.

The movement neverthless has had tremendous effects on England. In most of the basic industries are idle. One-tenth of the population on the "dole" and a sharp conflict between the rulers and the ruled is developing that will emancipate the economically slave people of England. Therefore it is surprising to the oversea Indians to find that our Mahatma is fraternising with the moderates who had openly betrayed the country.

A WARNING.

Mr. MacDonald has thrown a challenge to the manhood and womanhood of India and is now seeking to dictate his terms through the medium of these men. It is exactly the same tactic that worked in the case of Ireland. Let us not make the mistake of allowing a repetition of the same tragic history.

"SUCCESS" OF R. T. C.

All these gentlemen of the R. T. C. tell you that the conference was a success. Yes it is true it was! To English rulers it has at least given a security of the economic domination of the country for another century. The question of freedom has been shelved. To Princes it has given a personal security for at least 50 years.

Our reply must be one—India is not Ireland. Whereas the Irish struggle could not be felt in the economic life of England India is reducing England to a third rate power. Let us go on attacking at the economic front. That alone will compel England to yield to our demand. That alone will bring us victory.

MESSAGE TO INDIA.

The message I have brought to the people from the 90 per cent. of English people is: "Keep your flag flying—we are with you—your fight is our emancipation and we will do all we can to help you." They warn the people of India that if we merely change masters then we will not have added much to the cause of the suppressed in the world.

My immediate purpose is to present the national flag to Congress to emphasise the necessity of extensive propaganda in England where we have yet to fight Churchill and his whole group of Imperialists.

EAST AFRICAN INDIANS MUST UNITE.

Great Vigilance And Strength Necessary.

H. KUNZRU'S WARNING TO INDIA THAT AN EFFORT IS BEING MADE IN ENGLAND TO ADVANCE EUROPEAN INTERESTS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 19.

Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru, who proceeded to England in November last as delegate of the Imperial Citizenship Association and the leader of the East African Indian Delegation to put the Indian case before the Parliamentary Committee on East Africa nAffairs and the authorities, returned to India to-day by the Italian boat "Gange". On his way back Mr. Kunzru visited Egypt, Syria and Palestine.

Interviewed Mr. Kunzru said: When I sailed it appeared probable on the best information available that the Joint Parliamentary Committee would begin to record non-official evidence early in January. After reaching Europe I learnt that the witnesses from East Africa had been informed that their presence would not be required in London before 1st March. Towards the end of December, however, it was announced by the Chairman of the Committee that the delegation from East Africa would appear before the Committee only after the April recess. Only official and semi-official evidence has been received so far.

INFORMAL DISCUSSIONS.

A formal presentation of the Indian case was not possible in these circumstances but as in 1929, when I was deputed to England by the East African Indian National Congress and the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association to make representations to His Majesty's Government regarding the Hilton-Young and Wilson Reports before they issued their preliminary statement of policy, I endeavoured to carry out the duty entrusted to me by means of private interviews where alone a free exchange of views is possible. I saw as many members of the Committee as possible and other persons including officials and non-officials, members of Parliament and journalists as I could.

INDIAN POINT.

It seems to me that the East African question is better understood now than it was a year ago and that keener interest is being taken in it. The Indian point of view also is more appreciated partly owing to justice of the Indian cause and partly owing to the extreme attitude adopted by Europeans in East Africa and their supporters elsewhere in the African continent. The whole problem is viewed from a liberal stand-point in responsible quarters.

STRANGE BUT TRUE.

Till I left England it had not been decided whether representatives of India, Government or public, were entitled to appear as witnesses before the Committee. It would be strtling to Indians that there should have been any objection to the appearance of an Indian from this country before the Joint Committee, either as representing the Government of India or the Indian public or the Indians in East Africa, yet there was a disposition in some quarters to doubt whether India had a direct interest in the settlement of the East African question.

I understand, however, that during the last few days the committee has decided the question of principle referred to above in India's favour and that duly accredited Indians deputed from India, officially or unofficially, will be allowed to speak on behalf of the East African community.

A FEDERATION.

I understand that the joint committee's terms of reference are interpreted to mean that it will be able to consider constitutional questions regarding Kenya only in relation to the question of closer union. The committee will be in a position to consider proposals concerning Kenya, if it recommends the establishment of a Federation. If, however, owing to the opposition of European settlers and international considerations or for any other reasons it comes to the conclusion that federation is not desirable, the examination of the question of a common roll and the composition of the Legislative Council in Kenya will no longer be within its purview. It will then be for His Majesty's Government to decide whether the principles enunciated by them in their statement regarding future policy in East Africa should be adhered to and effectively carried out.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

Whether Federation is legally permissible or not, the practical difficulties regarding the inclusion of Tanganyika in a Federation are recognized to a greater degree both in Geneva and in England. There appears to be no doubt that political considerations will be taken fully into account before a decision is reached.

Apart from the question of federation which particularly affects the Tanganyika Indians, the main question in which Indians are passionately interested relates to the establishment of a common electoral roll in Kenya. The principle of a common roll has been accepted by His Majesty's Government, nevertheless, I do not regard the future as assured. I still think that great vigilance and strength of purpose will be needed on our part to ensure a proper execution of this principle.

SEPARATION OF NATIVE RESERVES.

Another question which has been agitated for some time both in England and East Africa is the separation of native reserves from settled areas. It has received the support of the London "Times" and the "Manchester Guardian". It was advocated before the Joint Committee by Sir Hilton-Young. It is thought that this device will enable the British Government to discharge the duty of trusteeship towards the natives and at the same time to advance the constitutional problems of the settlers. The scheme was not regarded practicable by many of those with whom I discussed it, but even if it could be given effect to financially and administratively, it must be remembered that Indians live in settled areas, and that they cannot agree to being placed under the control of a hostile European minority. The creation of separate organs of Government for the reserves and settled areas will be no solution of East African problems nor would it enable Indians to enjoy that equality of status with the Europeans which they rightly insist on.

OUTLOOK NOT DARK.

The outlook is by no means dark. The British Government have decided to adhere to the Native policy already announced by them. The new constitutional status of India should also have the result of ameliorating the position of Indians. I personally regard the Indian question in East Africa as part of the larger question relating to the future of India and hope that this view will be shared by others. But in order to achieve the necessary result it is essential that there should be unity among Indians in East Africa and that public opinion in that country should continue to be focussed on the problem.—A. P.

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IF YOU WANT to earn Rs. 750 monthly, consult Prof. SHROFF, New York Cotton Specialist. One sure Closing Figure given daily. Opposite "Pigeon Stand," 5, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay, near G.P.O.
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M R 4396

Trade Announcement.

HUTASHANI SWADESHI BAZAR PAREL.—Grand opening on 1st March 31, very few stalls remained unbooked. Expedite booking. F. M. DESA, Stalls Manager, Empire Building, 1st floor, Hornby Road, Bombay.
T R 4395

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these column at the following rates:—

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NOTICE.

THE DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER, Utilisation Division, Bareilly, is prepared to supply any information concerning sal and other timbers from the U. P. Government Forests.
2522

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership subsisting between the undersigned and Mr. PALLONJI EDULJI PLUMBER, carrying on business of manufacturing and selling bricks in the name of Messrs. Pallonji Edulji and Son was DISSOLVED by mutual consent on 1-11-1929. the undersigned having retired from the said firm as from the said date.

BURJORJI KAVASJI PATEL.

Bombay, 19th February 1931.
R4390

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY and INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of DEVJI RANOOJI PANSARE, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Fruit Merchant, a widower. Deceased

BALKRISHNA DEVJI PANSARE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Fruit Merchant, residing at Arthur Road, without the Fort of Bombay, one of the Executors named in the said Will of the said deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Seventeenth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty one and in the twenty-first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Prothonotary & Senior Master

H. A. VAKIL,

The 17th day of February, 1931.

Messrs. MULLA & MULLA.
Petitioners' Attorneys.

2559

Public Notices.

INDIAN POSTS & TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

SHIPPING FIRMS are requested to quote their rates per ton for the conveyance of Telegraph Materials, Instruments and Cables by Steamer, for one year from the 1st of April, 1931, from Bombay.

To Rangoon, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras, Calicut, Marmagoa, Harper, Ratnagiri, Tuna, Bhavnagar Docks, Porbunder, Busrah, Baghdad and Aden.

2. Quotations will be received by the undersigned upto the 20th of March, 1931.

P. N. MITRA,
Controller of Telegraph Stores.
Alipore, Calcutta.
12th February, 1931.
2556.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ANANT NARAYEN WADIA of Bombay, has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to my clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my office at Bharat Bhuvan Building, Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Picket Road, Bombay and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

All that piece or parcel of Government land situate, at Parel Village in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 303 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 55, New No. A/14189 and New Survey No. 91 and Cadastral Survey No. 331 of Parel Sewri Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2554, Street No. 1248 and bounded on the North by a Public Passage on the South by a public passage, on the East partly by the property of Janardhan Ranchhod and partly by the property of Purshottam Wasudevji and on the West by a Public passage.

All that piece or parcel of Government Land together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Parel Village, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 136 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 55, New No. B/14189 and New Survey No 106 and Cadastral Survey No. 401 of Parel Sewri Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 2553 Street No. 1247 and bounded on the North and East by the property of Jaggonnath and Janardhan Ranchhod and on the South and West by the public passage.

Dated this 18th day of February, 1931.
M. A. DOTIVALA,
Purchasers' Advocate.
2552

Auction Sales.

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On SUNDAY, 22nd instant at 10-30 A. M. (S. T.) at 10 Queen's Road, near Bombay Presidency Radio Club, Fort.

Of well made durable Jacobean, Plain and Indian Carved complete Bungalow Furniture, H. M. V. Cabinet Gramophone, Godrej's Safe, Rich Leather and Brocade upholstered tilting Chesterfield Suites, Persian Carpets, English Wardrobe trunk, Copper enamelled and Chinaware, Remington Typewriter, Silver and Brass ornaments, Singer Machine, Ice Refrigerator, Perambulator, Pictures, best plated glass and crockeryware, etc.

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AUCTION SALE on account and the risk of the defaulting purchaser and the rest complete household effects by Benjamin and Allabux Somji, H. M. V. Gramophone, Singer Sewing Machine, Musical box, Persian carpet, (1) Paris make Kasrial tune Harmonium, Chesterfield suits, etc., on Sunday 22nd inst. at 10.30 A.M. (S. T.) at Behind Byculla Club, Mumbai Street, Davar Mansion. On view.

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DAILY AT 6-30 AND 10 P. M.
Reduced Price Matinee on Idd Day at 4 P.M.
Frederick Lonsdale's Great Stage Success

An All-Talking M.-G.-M. Picture
Also the Special Topical of
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Fine Race for
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TO-DAY (IDD-DAY) ONLY
5 SHOWS at 10 A. M.
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A Variety Programme of Talking-Singing Pictures
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—TO-MORROW, SAT. 21ST.—
William HAINES
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GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
A Happy Id Programme.
TO-DAY at 12 Noon 2 O'Clock. At 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-45 P. M.
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THE UNCONQUERED
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"INNOCENTS OF PARIS."

Crown Cinema
SANDHURST ROAD.
To-day SHOW Begins at 11 O'clock 1-30, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
WE WISH A HAPPY ID.
"YASMINA"
A KRISHNA PRODUCTION.
Also STAGE DANCE and SONGS by Miss GULNAR and Miss RUBY.

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Tickets of Rs. 5/10, 4/3, 3/6 2/4 1/2 and Ans. 9/-.
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Also Showing
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TWO NEW INDIAN TALKIE SHORTS
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MOONIBAI
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To-day at 4, 6-30 and10 p.m.
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ELAINE KOCH
The Prodigy of Film-Land and the Lovely Child Actress, who will give Clever Interpretations of MAURICE CHEVALIER'S Songs from the "Big Pond"
AND
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The World's Greatest Master of Ceremonies and the Rage of Broad-way Film Fans in:
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An All-Talking Farcial Comedy.

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SPECIAL HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.
The Kid Grows Up
JACKIE COOGAN
In his first Talking Picture.
TOM SAWYER.
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MICKEY MOUSE

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A MIGHTY SHOW—DON'T MISS IT.
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Our New Play 'SAJJAN' by Mr. N. G. Kamatnurkar
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LALITKALADARSHA MANDALI
GRANT ROAD:—ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
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Shree.
SATURDAY, 21st at 8-30 P. M.
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LOVES CONQUEST
WITH
ROBERT ARMSTRONG
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CAROL LOMBARD
100 % TALKING.
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"LEGACY OF COMMUNALISM FOR NEW GOVERNMENT."

Efficiency Not Monopoly Of Any Community.

ASSEMBLY DEBATE ON RAILWAY BUDGET.

NEW DELHI, February 19.

The first stage of the Railway Budget commenced in the Assembly to-day when the general discussion was started by Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer.

Prior to this 23 questions were answered and the President announced that Messrs. Amarnath Dutt, Yamin Khan, Pandit S. N. Sen and Mian Shah Nawaz had been declared elected to the Court of the Delhi University.

COMMUNALISM vs. EFFICIENCY

Mr. Ranga Iyer initiating the debate felt that he could not congratulate Sir George Rainy for introducing communalism.

Mr. Anwarul Azim said that Civil Disobedience and boycott movements had affected Railway finances badly, but the situation might be slightly retrieved if the movement of coal was encouraged by reducing the freight as suggested by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas last year.

ABOLISH RAILWAY PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed subjected the budget to detailed scrutiny and severe criticism. He agreed that increase in fares and freights was not possible and might prove suicidal and thought that by reducing freight tariff there might be some revenue, because agricultural produce would then move.

Proceeding he suggested the abolition of the Railway Publicity Department which merely did publicity for encouraging European and American tourist traffic which really did not bring sufficient profit, and reduction also in the number of special officers in the Railway Board of whom there were at present no less than 25, costing five lakhs of rupees. (Mr. Biswas interjected: You have forgotten that there is a special officer to revise the work of the Special Officer).

B. B. C. I'S FOLLY

Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed pleaded for reduction of the staff not only at the bottom but also at the top and described the construction of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Central Station as a folly. The separation of audit from accounts had not led to economy. He expressed the opinion that under the separation convention the Railway Board was becoming more and more independent, tending to irresponsibility and suggested the creation of a Public Accounts Committee for Railways separately.

RETRENCHMENT FROM TOP.

Mr. B. Das held that the present Railway budget had a deficit of eleven crores and not of five as shown in statements presented to the House two days ago.

Mr. Das said that last year they urged for the appointment of a Retrenchment Committee, but were told that the Railway Board itself was doing retrenchment work. Their experience of the Railway Board was quite contrary and he urged the immediate appointment of a Retrenchment Committee which should effect economy all round, but specially from the top on a graded scale.

Referring to the deficit in the budget, Mr. Das said that much had been made of the Civil Disobedience Movement in India and trade depression. But the real fact was the foreign countries were either becoming independent of Indian raw materials or were buying elsewhere. It was idle to think that if the civil disobedience movement was called off to-day Railway income would at once jump up to the former level.

RATES AND FARES.

Mr. Shahani suggested an enquiry into the rates and fares with a view to reduce them to a reasonable level and pleaded for 25 per cent. reduction in the salaries of the higher staff. He alleged that on account of the communal policy of the Government there was a large increase of corruption and bribery in Sind.

Mr. Yamin Khan, speaking from his three years' experience of the Railway Finance Committee, refuted the allegation that the posts of special officers were created to find jobs for some officials. He suggested the reduction of freight on certain commodities, specially on petrol, and felt that the proposal for a ten per cent. reduction all round was a very unsound one as it would badly hit the poorly paid servants.

A WARNING.

Mr. Hoon drew a picture of the Anglo-Indian employee of Railways, who, owing to the spoon feeding of Government in the past, was a most gloomy figure in that branch of the public administration. The speaker said that any community wanting special treatment to-day should be ready for that fate. He also pleaded for cheaper methods of working Indian railways.

U Tun Aung (Burma) pointed out the absence of Burmans on the Burma railways. Coming to India he said he found that Mussalmans were most favourably treated by Government, and though he bore them no grudge, he pleaded for the employment of Burmans on the Burma railways and for justice to his countrymen. The speaker criticised the expenditure of 150 lakhs on the Irrawaddy bridge.

RUINOUS STRATEGIC LINES.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt complained that millions of rupees were being sunk on strategic lines for the upkeep of the Empire despite the protest of popular representatives. He criticised the stores purchase system as intended to benefit foreign manufacturers. As for Services, he said that highly paid posts were occupied by Europeans and Anglo-Indians and that Mahomedans and Hindus should combine to put a stop to that, rather than quarrel among themselves.

EUROPEAN OFFICERS' BUNGLING.

Mr. Lahiri Choudhury feared that signs pointed to the fact that State management of railways which was accepted after fifteen years' hesitation was to be declared a failure because of the hopeless bungling of the system by a few European officers. He pleaded for the re-examination of financial agreements and the capital expenditure policy of the railways.

FACILITIES FOR 3RD CLASS.

Mr. Jagannath Agarwal suggested that at least in the case of future entrants to Railway service there must be a lower scale of salary fixed as the present level was without a parallel in the world. Now that railway finances had been separated and railways were working as commercial concerns or corporations why should they not cut their coat according to the cloth, as any commercial firm would do, and thus give a lead to other departments of the Government of India? Railways should regard the third class passengers who formed eighty-eight per cent. of the traffic as the largest customer and provide fans and other facilities, as otherwise it would be found difficult to compete successfully with road motor service which was quicker and more convenient. He suggested reduction of long distance freights on agricultural products as had been done in the case of coal.

FOLLOW BRITISH CABINET.

If Cabinet ministers in Great Britain could forego a certain percentage of their salaries why should Cabinet Ministers in India insist on terms of their contracts. If they have love of this country at heart they should also follow the example of their countrymen in England. Indianisation and local production of railway appliances, he said, would lead to real economy.

Ismail Ali Khan felt that loose estimates of works were often presented to the House and when the works were in actual progress the Assembly was forced to grant more money. He urged closer scrutiny of accounts and presentation of correct estimates for works. He also urged that better facilities should be provided for the third class passengers.

3RD CLASS PASSENGERS MUST WAIT.

Sir George Rainy winding up the debate affirmed that there was no new policy being inaugurated in Railway service as Mr. Ranga Iyer had imagined but merely following up what was already the declared policy. Week after week in this House questions were put on the subject of communal representation in the services. Therefore, special enquiry was instituted in three railways and the result disclosed that adequate steps had not been taken to give effect to the policy.

As for the construction of waiting sheds for third class passengers at every small station this must await better finances although he sympathised with those who suffered especially in summer for want of sheds.

On the question of reduction of rates on Burma rice the report of the Agent of the Burma Railways had just been received and Sir G. Rainy promised to examine it.

REDUCTION AT THE BOTTOM.

Alluding to the demand for certain percentage of cut in salaries, the Railway Member emphasised his position that if for financial reasons it became necessary to make a substantial saving by a reduction merely to the gazetted officer and to the upper subordinates without dragging the line right down to those drawing thirty rupees.

Regarding reduction of freight on agricultural produce this was not possible at present. Nor could Government reduce the number of members of the Railway Board from five to four as was suggested by Dr. Ziauddin.

A GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.

As for the Publicity Department his view was that it was like a cat to catch mice (European and American tourists) but the cat did not catch the mice then the cat would not be kept. (Laughter). Incidentally Sir G. Rainy informed the House that Indian State Railways Magazine was now more than paying its way. The Standardisation Office the abolition of which was suggested by Dr. Ziauddin, was assured by Sir G. Rainy, a real measure of economy and its existence was bound to produce important results.—A. P.

BURNS and SCALDS FIRST-AID

ZAM-BUK SOOTHES PAIN, AND GROWS NEW SKIN.

A severe burn or scald may be just the matter of a moment. But whilst the shock is momentary, the awful pain is liable to torment the unfortunate sufferer for hours or days afterwards. For prompt relief and safety, smear Zam-Buk thickly over the burnt skin and then bandage lightly but quickly to exclude air.

Zam-Buk is wonderfully pain-soothing. It not only prevents inflammation and festering, but also destroys the dangerous germs that cause wounds to turn septic or poisoned.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

Under the auspices of the public of Bhuleswar, Kumbhar, Tukada, a public meeting will be held To-day (Friday) at 9 P.M. when Sjt. Kolhatkar and others will speak on "Present affairs".

DOMESTIC OCCURENCE

—:o:—

UTHAMNA CEREMONY.

SETH BHIMJI J. THACKER aged 43 expired on 17th instant at 2 A.M. of Pneumonia. Uthamna ceremoney to-day at 3 P.M. (B. T.) at French Bridge Road, Chaupatty.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the above propaganda committee will be held to-day (Friday) at 9 P.M. at G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union Office, Parel.

—:o:—

STEAMERS MOVEMENT.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tokiwa Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via port of call on the 18th inst., and is expected to arrive here on or about the 18th March.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Comorin" with the Mails from Bombay of 14th instant arrived at Aden at 3-30 P.M. on the 18th instant and left there at 8 P.M. the same day.

LOHANA SNATAK MANDAL.

The Social gathering of the Lohana Snatak Mandal will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 P.M. (S. T.) at Devkaran mansion Princess Street.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Prof. Claud Balley will deliver a public lecture. "The plaee of Architecture in National and Civic Aspiration" to-morrow (Saturday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Brotherhood premises, French Bridge, Chowpatty.

MADHAV BAGH SWADESHI BAZAAR.

—:o:—

Open 3-30 to 10 p.m. (S.T.)

To-day's Programme:—

Prof. M. N. Marshall the strongest man of the East just back from Europe will hang himself on the gallows. Bring your own rope.

Music and Magic, from start to finish.

LAMINGTON ROAD SHOOTING CASE

—:o:—

Accuseds' Plea For Facilities

"We are not in a position to see our pleader for instructing them regarding our defence we have been charged with very serious offences and it is most important for us that we must put every possible detail in the hands of our pleaders to facilitate our real defence. We therefore ask the permssion of the court to allow us to write to our pleaders." This was the substance of an application presented to the court on behalf of the accused in the Lamington Road Shooting Case by Mr. M. N. Talpade, Defence Counsel, when the case was resumed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday.

The Magistrate observed that he had no objection to the accused's passing on chits to their pleaders in the court, provided the pleaders did not give them to the relatives of the accused. But in the look-up and during recess hours, the chits must pass through the hands of the police.

In this case G. R. Vaishampayan and six others are charged with having entered into a conspiracy between March and October 1930 with a view to murder British officials and police officers in particular and in pursuance of that object attempted to murder a police sergeant near the Lamington Road Police Station on October 9.

SECURITY DEMANDED

—:o:—

Rs. 2,000 For 'Swayamnirnaya'

Security of Rs. 4,000 demanded from Marathi Daily News Paper "Swayamnirnaya."

Mr. Dattatreya Govind Pandit, Publisher of the "Swayamnirnaya was served with notice under the Press Ordinance asking him to deposit Rs. 2,000. Further he was asked to deposit Rs. 2,000 more as Keeper of the Asian Art Printing Press where "Swayamnirnaya" was printed. In this press no other work was being done except for this paper. Although this paper has been suspended for the present, "Kaliyuga" is published regularly.

BAN ON PANCHAYAT COMMITTEES.

BOMBAY, Feb. 18.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the following Congress Panchayat Committees working in the Ankola Taluka of the Kanara District, are unlawful associations within the meaning of section 15 of the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

(1) The Congress Panchayat Committee or Court: (2) The Congress Panchayat Committee or Court and (3) The Congress Panchayat Committee or Court.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331 Ismail Building, 2nd floor Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MARCH

New York, Feb. 19.	
Previous closing rate	11.—15
To-day's opening rate	11—23
Difference	plus .8
To-day's closing	11.10
Difference	—.5
Broach expectation A.-M. Rs.	218

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MARCH.

Liverpool, Feb. 19.	
Previous closing rate	5.96
To-day's opening rate	5.94
Difference	—.2
To-day's closing rate	5.99
Difference	plus .3

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Feb. 19.			
Silver Ready	12	7	0
Higher	0	3	0
Silver Forward	12	5	0
Higher	0	3	0

BOMBAY PRICES

Bombay, Feb. 19.			
1st Settlement	36	14	0
2nd Settlement	37	1	0
India bought.			

MINOR RAJA MURDERED.

—:o:—

Tragedy At Etawah

LUCKNOW, Feb. 19.

News has been received here to-day from Etawah that the minor Raja of Partapner was killed there in very tragic circumstances.

The former Raja of Partapner who was reputed to be a direct descendent of Chouhan Raja Pirthwiraj died about seven years ago without leaving any male issue. His widow adopted a son who became heir to the estate.

The Court of Wards looked after the estate for the adopted son who was allowed to live with his father. Recently the Court of Wards decided to send the minor boy either to Lucknow or to Ajmer for education.

This decision, it is said, was not to the liking of his father who, it is reported, in a frenzy killed the minor Raja and later killed himself—A. P.

FUND TO HELP BIRKENHEAD'S RELATIONS

Though He Had A Large Income.

LONDON, February 19.

Mr. Winston Churchill, one of late Lord Birkenhead's closest friends, has organised a fund to assist the Earl's relatives who are not sufficiently provided for, although he made a considerable income from books, journalism and Directorships towards the close of his life.

A number of distinguished persons have subscribed to fund, which is already large.—Reuter.

A LABOUR CONTROVERSY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a statement appearing in to-day's issue of your paper in connection with the assault made on me by some members of the Young Workers' League on Tuesday night.

I am glad for the admission on the part of Mr. V. B. Khale of the Young Workers' League that the members of the League were present at the meeting of the Propaganda Committee of the Trade Union Congress. One needs hardly ask him why these "Young Workers" attended the meeting in such a large number though none of them were members of the Propaganda Committee. The fact of the matter is that they had assembled there deliberately to create rowdyism and since I refused to submit to the bullying attitude of some of the super-Leninists, they had no other alternative than to manifest their feeling of despair by a personal assault on me in accordance with, what I may say, their cardinal principle of militancy.

As regards my attitude towards the Amsterdam International and Geneva Convention, I must say that a deliberate attempt is being made to misrepresent me. It may be pointed out that in the platform of Unity presented by us, it is definitely stated that the Indian Trade Union Movement should not have anything to do with Geneva or Amsterdam. But at the discussion of the Propaganda Committee I maintained that should the majority of the Unions stand outside the Trade Union Congress on this issue, it would tactically be wise to leave the matter open—only to be decided by the united movement later on. That is why, when the representative of one of the Unions moved that the clauses relating to Amsterdam and Geneva referred to in the Platform of Unity should be deleted from the Plat form, I did not even support him.—Yours, etc.,

A. T. SHAIKH.

Girni Kamgar Union Office,
Batatawala Mansion,
Lal Baug, Parel,
Bombay, February 19.

STOP PRESS

MARLBOROUGH'S MOTION POSTPONED.

LONDON, February 19.

Duke of Marlbourough has postponed his motion on subject of India until March 18.—Reuter.

LONDON, February 19.

Id-ul-Fitr was celebrated at Working Mosque. The large congregation included Indians, British, Egyptians, Arabs, Malays and Turks. A number of Christians and Hindus were also present.

Prayers were conducted and a sermon was delivered by Haf-Izwahba. Minister of Hedjaz. Afghan and Egyptian Ministers and Persian Charge D'Affairs were also present.—Reuter.

TRADE UNION UNITY.

Controversy Concerning Committee's Manifesto.

The following statement has been issued:—

A statement on "Trade Union Unity" by 'some local Trade Unions of Bombay' was published in the "Chronicle" on the 13th inst. The statement is mainly an attack on the manifesto issued recently over the signatures of Mr. V. B. Purandare as Secretary of the Propaganda Committee appointed by the Reception Committee of the Trade Union Congress. The statement says that 'the manifesto because of the substantial alterations it makes in the original proposals of the Girni Kamgar Union' seriously jeopardises the prospects of unity for which all of us are working'.

What are the facts? Some time back Messrs. Kandalkar and Tawde on behalf of the G. K. U. (Batatawala Section) issued an 'appeal for unity' and Mr. Sunder Kabadi placed it before the Propaganda Committee of the T. U. C. Reception Committee. It was adopted practically 'in toto' by the Propaganda Committee, the only alterations made being that one sentence in the preamble criticising the efforts made to adopt a very radical programme' was dropped, certain verbal changes were made in the programme of immediate demands, and clause No. VIII of the platform of unity was amended so as to provide for the election of delegates to the T. U. C. by factories and shops instead of in a general meeting of the entire membership of a Union. These alterations can in no way be described as substantial', and what is worth nothing is that they were agreed to unanimously, Messrs. Kandalkar, Kabadi and others being among the supporters. It was also decided that meetings should be organised by the propaganda committee in co-operation with the various unions to popularise this programme. Meetings of textile workers and G. I. P. workers were organised accordingly and were addressed by Messrs. Purandare, Kandalkar, V. H. Joshi, Ranadive, Deshpande, etc.

But immediately after the first meeting of the textile workers on the 9th inst. which was addressed by speakers who are not usually to be seen on the same platform, Mr. Tavde, the Secretary of the G. K. U. (Batatawala Section) cancelled the subsequent programme of meetings that had been arranged by Mr. Purandare at his instance. This was followed on the 11th inst. by the statement in question issued over the signatures of representatives of 9 Unions, including Messrs. Kandalkar, V. H. Joshi and others.

What led to this change of front on the part of these persons? Was it the alleged "substantial alterations" in the manifesto? If, why did they agree to these alterations? Moreover, apart from the question whether the alterations were 'substantial', how did these alterations jeopardise the prospects of unity' as alleged in their statement?

In defending the statement at a subsequent meeting of the propaganda Committee these persons and their representatives including Messrs. Sunder Kabadi and Tyab Sheik pointed out that what jeopardised the prospects of unity was the inclusion of clauses condemning and boycotting Geneva and Amsterdam. But it is a fact these clauses were included in the original manifesto of Messrs. Kandalkar and Tavde they were not inserted as a result of any alterations introduced by the Propaganda Committee. If Messrs. Kandalkar and Tavde and their supporters Messrs. Kabadi, Sheik, etc., thought they had made a mistake in including these clauses in their manifesto as it jeopardised the prospect of unity, they would have had the courage and the honesty to admit their mistake openly. But instead they fasten the blame on the Propaganda Committee which in their imagination had made substantial alterations in the manifesto.

We can understand the stand taken by Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta and Marcel Fernandes who have signed the statement in question. They stand admittedly for affiliation to Geneva and Amsterdam. Their opposition is not to the alterations made by Propaganda Committee in the original manifesto of Messrs. Kandalkar and Tavde, but to the original manifesto itself as it contains the anti-Geneva-Amsterdam clauses. But where do the other signatories stand? They are willing to join the pro-Geneva Camp, but afraid to do so openly, and so they take cover behind imaginary 'alterations' to shift their original position. Their original proposals, no doubt, jeopardise their prospects of unity with the pre-Geneva group which has mainly been responsible for the T.U.C. split—a unity for which they are obviously working, but for which 'all of us' are certainly not working. Their original proposals also forced them to accept the alliance of the unwavering anti-Geneva elements.—an alliance which was hardly to their liking. So they now come forward to sabotage their own manifesto and the whole work of the propaganda committee. Before raising the question of the 'alterations' in the propaganda committee itself, they issue a statement in which they propose to establish a new committee, and thus in effect to smash the existing propaganda committee and to wipe out the work done by it hitherto. Their obstructive tactics in the subsequent meetings of the propaganda committee are in line with this position taken by them in their statement.

OBSTRUCTIVE TACTICS.

We are prepared to publish the details of these obstructive tactics, but we consider them too trivial for more than a passing reference. These persons are not in the Propaganda Committee to help it, but to obstruct it. They have realised the futility of their attempt to hide their reactionary stand behind left-wing phrases. In their game to isolate the real left wing elements they are forced to ally openly with those whom they were erstwhile pretending to condemn. They have inevitably to gravitate towards the stand taken by the Nagpur seceders. We have no reason to complain if Messrs. Kandalkar and Sheik and Kabadi find it easier to ally with Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta and Fernandes who stand for Geneva (and through them with Messrs. Bakhle, Chamanlal) than to ally with us, who stand loyal by the Nagpur decisions and are not prepared to go back on them.

The Trade Union Congress stands for the national unification of the Trade Union Movement. Every genuine Union of workers can secure affiliation to it and make its point of view effectively heard in its decisions. If certain unions are to-day isolated from the T.U.C., it is the fault of the leaders who control these unions and who chose to secede at Nagpur because of the uncompromisingly anti-imperialist stand taken by the T.U.C. These unions can at any time re-enter the T.U.C., and we shall try our best to bring them back into the T.U.C., but nobody can make it a condition of their re-entry that the T.U.C. should revise its anti-imperialist position. Taking our stand uncompromisingly on the present anti-imperialist position of the T.U.C., and on the class character of the Trade Union Movement we shall vght for uniting the rank and file of the workers into a strong and well-co-ordinated organisation and we welcome the co-operation of all comrades who stand with us.

(Sd.) S. V. DESHPANDE,
" V. B. PURANDARE,
" B. T. RANADIVE,
" R. M. JAMBHEKAR,
" S. G. SURVE,
" B. R. SHINDE,
" PHILIP ANTONE,
" SADU PISAJI,
" V. B. KHALE,
" K. G. KULKARNI,
" R. A. KHEDGIKAR.

TROUBLE IN GOKARN CAR FESTIVAL.

Sequel To Arrest Of Volunteers

(From A Correspondent.)

ANKOLA, Feb. 19.

The famous Gokarn festival ended abruptly yesterday evening. It was rush of crowds as usual and the volunteers had been successful in controlling the crowd for the last three days without interference by the police. At the time of drawing the festival car yesterday, volunteers formed a cordon round the car. The police attempted another cordon, but failed. They snatched lathies from the volunteers and arrested three of them. At this interference, volunteers withdrew and a hartal was declared. All shops in Gokarn closed at once. Streets were deserted and the car is standing in the street. The police released the arrested volunteers, but the people refuse to draw the car unless the police withdrew.

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80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

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MRS. NALINIBAI DALVI, B.A., President, Stri-Seva-Samaj, Gamdevi, Bombay 7.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1931.

THE CONGRESS POSITION

—:o:—

The feverish anxiety with which all classes of people are hanging upon every word and every movement of Mahatma Gandhi in connection with his interview with Lord Irwin shows that they realise that the interview is to decide whether it is to be peace or war. Gandhiji may be presumed to have discussed at length the terms of truce, a truce calculated to lead to a permanent peace. Such a discussion would not only cover the six conditions that the Working Committee informally decided upon last week but would also refer to the general tenor of the Premier's offer. For it is not likely that Gandhiji would consent to advise Congress to join the Round Table Conference now unless he is satisfied that the offer, examined in the light of such statements as the Viceroy may be authorised to make, is a fair basis for negotiations. And Gandhiji is the last man to be satisfied with elusive formulas and vague assurances.

We shall not speculate about the trend of the Gandhi-Irwin discussions, or the significance of their being prolonged, or over the fact of certain Congress leaders and Princes being suddenly summoned to Delhi or even the latest news that the British Government want time to consider the fundamental issues raised by Gandhiji. But it is necessary that the public should be reminded of the position of the Congress with regard to the constitutional settlement. The first and foremost fact in that position is that the Congress is irrevocably pledged to complete independence as its goal. From the implications of this fact the Congress cannot by any means get out and does not dream of getting out. It may indeed be pointed out that the Lahore resolution does not by itself preclude the Congress from accepting for the immediate present independence with some voluntary reservations. But the resolution does preclude the Congress from accepting anything that is incompatible with the goal of independence or anything that may side-track that goal. For instance, if the proposed scheme of Federation makes it practically impossible for India to secede from the Empire in the future without a revolution such scheme would hardly be acceptable to Congressmen under the Independence resolution On the other hand, inasmuch as Dominion Status does carry with it the right to secede, the acceptance of that status for the present—with or without some voluntary reservations—is not precluded by the Independence resolution, it being of course understood that the goal of complete independence may not be lost sight of. It only remains to be added in the interest of clearness that, when Congressmen speak about substance of independence, the term should not be understood to connote a part as distinguished from the whole but genuine substance as distinguished from a shadow or an unreality. In short, Dominion Status even with some reservations may be immediately acceptable to Congressmen, so long as on the whole it constitutes in their eyes the substance of independence. On the other hand, any commitment now which is incompatible with future complete independence is ruled out by the independence resolution of Lahore.

Subject to these conditions imposed by the Lahore resolution and by the events that have since happened, the position of the Congress with regard to the Round Table Conference is virtually what it was under the nationalist manifesto issued from Delhi in October 1929, a manifesto which was signed by Dr. Sapru and Mr. Sastri along with some Congress leaders and in which the signatories to the manifesto desired that men of Congress mentality should have a dominant position in the Conference and that the terms of the Conference should be to lay down a scheme of Dominion Status. It may be contended by some now that the Conference has already drawn up a tentative scheme of Dominion Status which with all its imperfections may at least be a fair basis for further negotiations. But as we have pointed out before, the scheme is too vague in its gifts and too much loaded with safeguards to make a reliable working basis. What is more, there is no assurance from Government that whatever scheme may be devised by the Round Table Conference with the co-operation of Congressmen on the basis of the present scheme will be given effect to. Unless such an assurance is forthcoming, it is hardly reasonable to expect Congressmen to call off their successful campaign and spend months in verbal discussions on the mere off-chance of some of the net results being accepted by the British Government.

DOCTOR SAPRU EXPLAINS

—:o:—

We reproduce elsewhere the report of an interview with Doctor Sapru published in the "Evening Post" of New York. There is nothing in a great lawyer turning propagandist. But we regret this effort on the part of Doctor Sapru. He was one of those very few delegates to the Round Table Conference with whom one felt most unwilling to associate an artificially manufactured, ridiculously exaggerated optimism regarding the Round Table Conference and its results. He even went the length of prophesying a schism in the Congress. It is natural for thought to be expressed in terms of fond wish. But the fond wish in this case was an obviously unwarranted insult to Congress patriotism and was also unworthy of Doctor Sapru because it was sinister. We need not, however, pursue the point. Doctor Sapru must be a disillusioned man by now.

The rest of the interview is the tragedy of a statesman recklessly plunging into wild affirmations. He drew a rosy imaginary picture of what a Viceroy could do for India. He did not explain why Viceregal powers should not operate against India, which is historically and logically more likely. In such an attitude of mind it was only appropriate for him to claim that the achievements of the Round Table Conference satisfied the demands of the Nehru Report and Gandhiji's Eleven Points save in regard to some matters involving just a little over 50 per cent. of Indian revenues, which, too would be won "ultimately"! Here Doctor Sapru seems to have pulled himself up. He conceded that the constitution—one is reminded of the Nehru Report—was not democratic. But "it was the choice for us between British dominance and Indian oligarchy. If we had to choose one or the other we must prefer our own oligarchy, for then, it becomes our own affair to deal with that." This undoubtedly is a truism in political theory. But,—granting for a moment that "British dominance" is not perpetuated—even indigenous oligarchy is a poor substitute for the democracy that Doctor Sapru had gone to fight for and win.

Doctor Sapru knows it. Indeed, he realised his mistake and concluded his interview by a magniloquent effort to redeem it. 'We are already a dominion", he said. Homely examples are, perhaps, unworthy of a statesman. They will certainly be resented by his 'chelas' and apologists, to whom ignorance is not only a bliss but a license to insult authorities. But let us quote from Professor Wadia.

"As a nation we may imagine we are members of a family. Our household expenditure is in the hands of a single individual, say, the head of the family. He spends out of the total resources that we place at his disposal more than 50 per cent. in keeping policemen round about the house to protect our lives and property. Then there must be mehtas and accountants—the administrative machinery which must absorb another 20 or 25 per cent. of our revenues. Out of whatever remains we have got to provide for our food. Very little would be left for the health or education of our children. Imagine a family managed on this basis."

This is the responsible Government that Doctor Sapru has won for the new "Dominion". One cannot but smile sorrowfully at his enthusiasm. "We are independent members of the League of Nations." Without control over the Army and Foreign Affairs! And "we attend the Imperial Conference" armed by decapitated fiscal autonomy! But, then Doctor Sapru is a great lawyer. And lawyers are entitled to make mutually contradictory assertions joined by the magic phrase "in the alternative."

TREATMENT OF POLITICALS

—:o:—

Moving his resolution in the Bengal Council to transfer "C" Class political prisoners to Class "B", Moulvi Jelaluddin Hashmy showed how abominably the Jail Regulations work in regard to diet and clothing of "C" Class prisoners. He also held out the warning that fatal hunger strikes and mutinies "would be the limit of the unbearable hardships meted out to political prisoners placed in Division B." The complacent indifference with which Sir P. Mitter, the official spokesman, met the criticism of an M. L. C. who has himself gone through these hardships, is really outrageous. He did not consider it necessary to notice the motives of the prisoners in the administration of Jail Rules. What then is classification for? But it is useless to ask this question of one who has not even had the decency to express regret for Moulvi Hashmy having been treated as a "C" Class prisoner. Indeed, Sir P. Mitter actually claimed that limitations placed on "C" Class political prisoners were "the minimum possible." One wonders what a civilised Government's idea of "maximum possible" limitations is. One also wonders if speeches like Sir P. Mitter's are intended to register the much-boomed change of heart or a perpetuation of inhuman heartlessness.

QUICK WORK.

—:o:—

An Associated Press message from Peshawar of the 18th instant stated that "Captain H. E. Barnes, Assistant Commissioner, Charsadda, N. W. Frontier, was the object yesterday at noon of a dastardly attack by a fanatic young Mahmand". The attack, fortunately, completely failed. The trial of this young man began on Wednesday the 18th instant and a message dated the next day states that "he was convicted and sentenced to death and was hanged to-day in the Peshawar Central Jail". This is quick work. But we are not aware that war conditions exist in Peshawar or that the place is under martial law. The civil administration still functions and we wonder under what code of equity or humanitarian principle the condemned man was promptly executed. Why was there no time allowed him to appeal to a higher tribunal?

SCANDALOUS.

—:o:—

A correspondent from Nadiad points out that a boy of twelve years, Bhai Manilal Dayabhai, was sentenced recently to one and a half months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of selling Congress bulletins. We ask the Government of Bombay whether sentences like these, which cause the public to believe that an element of vindictiveness enters into their imposition, are helpful in creating that atmosphere of conciliation and peace, about which we hear a good deal at present. Apart from the fact that according to modern ideas of penology juvenile offenders must not be given rigorous imprisonment, is it not possible for trying magistrates, however limited may be their study of modern penology, to exercise a little common sense and humanity?

SOCIAL ART.

—:o:—

The New School for Social Research of New York is, evidently, dissatisfied with the old-fashioned conventional conceptions and endeavours for social welfare and advancement. Its decision to employ Mr. Jose Clement Orzoco, the distinguished artist, for the first "true fresco" the great metropolis could boast depicting Mahatma Gandhi may be taken as indicative of the new social outlook. Mahatma Gandhi in an attitude of deep contemplation, with the English rulers and soldiers by his side and the expectant world behind him, seems to be the main idea chosen for the fresco painting. The decision of the New School for Social Research is, of course, a welcome token of fraternity from across the Atlantic. But it is one of the few manifestations that ensure our faith in emancipated humanity, emancipated from those petty, greedy, mercilessly material and mechanical conceptions of civilised society which led to the Great War. The New School for Social Research will, let us hope, proceed further with the task of forging those international fraternal contacts that alone can make the peace and progress of the world safe and enduring.

TRUTH ABOUT "DISCRIMINATORY" LEGISLATION

R. T. C. SCHEME ANALYSED

(By K. T. SHAH).

(We publish below the last instalment of the Note on the R. T. C. Scheme, prepared by Mr. Shah for the Indian Merchants' Chamber. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd instalments were published on the 14th, 15th, 18th and 19th instant respectively).

V.

The next most considerable guarantee, as distinguished from safeguard is in respect of those vested commercial interests of non-Indians in India, which have been alarmed by such proposals as Mr. Haji's Coastal Reservation Bill of last year. It has been felt that discriminatory legislation of this kind would, if permitted, very injuriously affect the established and vested interests of the British commercial and industrial elements in this country. The suggestion has been, therefore, put forward that a Trade Convention may be agreed to for safeguarding the vested rights of the Britishers in India on the basis of equal treatment for Indians and Britishers. The claim, however, for equality of treatment, as between the Britishers and Indians in India, is misleading as it is stated Equality of treatment can only be given to parties who are not mutually unequal.

SILENT DISCRIMINATION AGAINST INDIANS

As things stand, however, Indian enterprise and Indian economic resources are suffering acutely for want of intensive encouragement in the past, and a silent discrimination against them. Before Indian enterprise can be said to be on a par with the British in India, a great deal of leeway will have to be made up; and, in order to make up this leeway, very intensive and effective protection and encouragement will have to be given to the Indian enterprise in India, no matter what the reaction of that encouragement might be on non-Indian enterprise in this country. There are, moreover, cases of key industries in India, relating to mineral resources and mining of all character, or to industries in connection with Ordnance and Munitions making, or enterprise in regard to shipping and banking and insurance, not to mention power supply, which cannot but be more particularly safeguarded and protected by the future Government of India if it desires to promote Indian enterprise in the same and develop Indian resources. Any contention for absolute equality in these matters between Britishers and Indians in India would effectively amount to a real and wide inequality in favour of the Britishers who are already enjoying an entrenched position. Unless and until Indians are established in a similarly entrenched position, it is futile to talk of equality of opportunities hereafter between the same. The terms, however, of any such Trade convention have not been indicated in any detail at all. The general basis is, as stated above; and such a basis cannot but be objected to on the grounds mentioned. The principle of the Coastal Reservation Bill will have to be applied to the Exchange Banking, which is now almost wholly a foreign monopoly; while rights of holding real property or working mineral resources must be primarily safeguarded for Indians, as they do for their nationals in all other countries.

VICEROY'S RESERVE OF POWERS.

The last point to be noticed in this connection is the final reserve of powers left to the Viceroy which would enable that officer to certify the Budget, or even to reject a Budget, which in his opinion does not comply with the foregoing safeguards and matters incidental to the same. Even to-day the Viceroy's powers to certify a Budget are far more limited, and have been expressly made far more exceptional in actual practice. But the safeguard demanded at the Round Table Conference in this behalf amounted to an ordinary power in the Viceroy, which may be used quite normally whenever the budget fails to balance after making due provision for all the above safeguards; or for any other reasons it appears to be unsatisfactory to the Viceroy. Such a margin of authority in the Viceroy is impossible to accept in ordinary times or for those reasons mentioned above. The probabilities of the Indian Budget balancing at all in the future, so far as the Government of Indian finances are concerned, are extremely small, especially if all the above conditions and restrictions are rigorously complied with. Hence the safeguard demanded for the reserve of the powers in the Viceroy is doubly unacceptable, as it is in excess of the present powers of the Viceroy, and as it is calculated to make the successful working of the future Indian Government impossible.

THE SEPARATION OF BURMA.

18. It only remains to notice the case of Burma. The principle seems to have been agreed to that Burma may be separated from India It is not, however, clear as to what the future status of Burma would be:—whether it would be raised to be a Dominion, or whether it would be reduced to a mere Colony. But whatever may be the future status of Burma, the rights of Indians in Burma, and the "pro rata" distribution of the present public debt of India, as between Burma and India,—or whatever portion of that public debt remains after the investigation has been made in this behalf,—need all to be very carefully attended to, before the proposition regarding the separation of Burma from India can be agreed to. The Burmese wars since 1823 have cost India crores; and the civil administration of Burma resulted for a long time after its annexation in deficits which India has had to make good from her own resources. The suggestion that this whole question may be settled by a Trade Convention between India and Burma will also not meet the case, so long as the future Government of Burma is not on the same status as that of the Government of India. Unless both the dominions are independently contracting for their own exclusive interests, no satisfactory solution would be made. Hence, before the question of the separation of Burma is agreed to in principle, so far as Indian claims are concerned, full provision must be made for safeguarding the same, and this can follow from the question as to the desires of the Burman people themselves, which, it may be mentioned, were hardly expressed in their fullness at the Round Table Conference.

(Concluded).

TAKING AWAY POWER FROM LEGISLATURE

Mr. Jinnah Opposed To Reservations.

LONDON, February 6.

(By Air Mail.)

(From Our Correspondent.)

Mr. Jinnah interviewed by me made the following statement with regard to the issues involved in the Premier's speech:—

"As to the Premier's statement the basis is:—

1. All India Federation.
2. Responsibility of the Executive to the Legislature.
3. Safeguards.
4. Subjects of Defence and External Affairs to be reserved to the Governor-General for the time being.

My view is that the responsibility of the Executive to the Legislature should be established whether All-India Federation materialises or not, leaving the door open to Indian States to come in later.

Safeguards as contemplated by the Premier's statement would take away the real power and the responsibility from the Executive.

Barring the power to the Governor-General to intervene in the event of grave emergency I would not be prepared to accept the financial safeguards which would give the Governor-General the special power to interfere with the Finance Minister, or to make laws by ordinances.

This, however, does not mean that I am against securing the liabilities of India incurred by the Secretary of State for India.

As to Defence and External Affairs a proper scheme ought to be framed which will insure complete Indianisation within a certain "reasonable" limit to enable India to take over the Defence; and in the meantime the sphere of power and responsibility with regard to various matters concerning Defence must be properly defined—e.g., as regards financial adjustments, Indianisation, use of troops, etc."

Mr. Jinnah has definitely decided to stay here with a view to take up a chamber here and to practice at the Privy Council. But the main reason of his staying here is that, if possible, he wants to get into the Parliament, as he considers that for some time still England will be the political battle-field for India and he thinks that he might be better able to serve the cause of India here.

NOTES OF THE DAY

India In Parliament.

We will look forward with great interest to the debate on India that the Duke of Marlborough intends to initiate in the House of Lords. To clear the air of vagueness is always more commendable than to obscure the issues. In this connection we do hope Mr. MacDonald would finally agree to a discussion of the Indian problem in the Commons. And how we wish that both the debates could be held within the next few days.

Palestine And Indian Muslims.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald having bowed the knee to Doctor Weizmann—Labour had already surrendered much of its principles to Zionism—"has ruined," as the President of the Arab Executive says, "the hope of Arab-Jewish co-operation and rendered an understanding between the two parties impossible. Arabs will not be to blame, if they adopted a drastic attitude and stood up for their rights as they propose to do. Here the thought of the Indian champions of Muslim rights, the great leaders of the "All-Parties Muslim Conference" irresistibly intrudes itself We recall that more than a year ago, a Palestine Conference was held in Bombay under the chairman ship of Moulvi Md. Yakub, ex-Deputy-President of the Legislative Assembly. Threats to "consider" a programme for the purpose of compelling recognition of Arab rights were eloquently thundered out. But not only have the echoes died out, the brave lions themselves seem to have forgotten that they had ever troubled their lungs and throats. Unless, of course, it be that justice to Palestine Arabs is to be won by defending Section 144 and otherwise opposing the National Movement in India.

Ankola's Reward.

We have noticed before how the District Magistrate of Kanara issued a fiat asking the people of the district not to use the Arbitration Courts or Panchayats established by Congress workers. As a result the people became more than ever attached to the Panchayats, especially the villagers in the Ankola Taluka. Now the Government of Bombay have declared all the Panchayat courts in the taluka unlawful associations. In other words a most useful reform like resorting to arbitration and avoiding costly litigation in Courts is now made an offence by the Government for the simple reason that for the time being they have the power to do so and are not responsible to the people. The Government's excuse for their conduct is that the Panchayats in question "are engaged in organising or promoting a movement having for its objects interference with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of Law and Order." The excuse is utterly fatuous and unconvincing. If there were any truth in it, the common law of the land would have been enforced against the movement long ago.

"Novel And Revolutionary."

In the Council of State an Honourable Member moved for a committee of members of the two Chambers to advise Government on loan operations and to be consulted before each loan was floated. Whereat Sir Arthur McWatters' triple sense of political constitutional and financial propriety was deeply outraged. The Financial Secretary waxed indignant and characterised the proposal as "novel, revolutionary and unprecedented as nowhere in the world was such an advisory committee in existence." The Honourable Sir Arthur's indignation, though fatuous, is nonetheless, intelligible. Not belonging to India, it is not surprising that he should be blind to obvious realities. The proposal may have been "novel, revolutionary and unprecedented." But he forgot that "nowhere in the world not even Soviet Russia," was a system of government similar to that in India in existence. It is, consequently, easy to forgive his ignorance of the fact that since loans on behalf of India are floated by non-Indians, the Indian demand for vigilance over them was eminently reasonable. But we do suggest to Sir Arthur McWatters to try to imagine his country being ruled by Orientals in Britain and in India.

SANKEY SCHEME OF A FEDERAL INDIA

—:o:—

Relations Between Centre And Provinces

FEDERAL STRUCTURE SUB-COMMITTEE NOI'S INTERIM REPORT

We publish below the introductory note to the reports of the Nine Sub-Committees appointed by the R. T. Conference and the interim report submitted by Federal Structure Sub-Committee No. 1.

The following is the Introductory Note to the reports of the various Sub-Committees appointed by the Round Table Conference in regard to the future constitution of India:—

The Indian Round Table Conference was inaugurated by His Majesty the King-Emperor at a public session in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords on 12th November, 1930.

After the opening ceremony the Conference devoted five days in plenary session to a debate "on the question whether the future constitution of India should be on a federal or unitary basis." This general debate ranged over a wide field, but its most striking feature was declarations from delegates from the Indian States opening the way to the consideration of a new federal constitution for India, embracing both British India and Indian States.

On the conclusion of the general debate the Conference decided to set up a "Federal Relations Committee to consider the structure of a federal system of government in India as regards relations between Indian States and British India, and relations between Provinces of British India and the Centre, including the question of responsibility at the Centre, and to recommend the main principles to be applied."

It was, however, found more convenient to work through a committee of the whole conference instead of through this Committee, and the Committee of the Whole set up nine subcommittees to consider the following questions:—

Federal Structure.—1. The Component elements of the Federation; 2 The types of Federal Legislature and the number of Chambers of which it should consist; 3 The powers of the Federal Legislature; 4 The number of members composing the Federal Legislature, and if the Legislature is of more than one Chamber of each Chamber and their distribution among the federating units; 5 The method whereby representatives from British India and from the Indian States are to be chosen; 6 The constitution, character, powers and responsibilities of the Federal Executive.

Provincial Constitution.—The powers of the Provincial Legislatures. The constitution, character, powers and responsibilities of the Provincial Executives.

Minorities.—The provision to be made to secure the willing cooperation of the minorities and the special interests.

Burma.—To consider the nature of the conditions which would enable Burma to be separated from British India on equitable terms and to recommend the best way of securing this end.

North West Frontier Province.—to consider what modifications, if any are to be made in the General Provincial Constitution to meet the special circumstances of the North West Frontier Province.

Franchise.—On what main principles is the Franchise to be based for men and women.

Defence.—To consider questions of political principle relating to defence, other than strictly constitutional aspects to be considered by sub-committee No. 1.

Services.—The relations of the Services to the new political structures.

Sind.—The question of constituting Sind as a separate Province.

The Reports of these nine subcommittees are printed in the present volume.

These Reports were received by the Committee of the Whole Conference and noted, together with the comments made on them in committee of the whole.

The Conference, after a final debate in plenary session ranging over the whole of its work, passed, unanimously the resolution (printed in full on page 72) accepting the Reports of the subcommittees (and comments thereon in committee of the whole) as "material of the highest value for use in the framing of a constitution for India, embodying as they do a substantial measure of agreement on the main ground-plan."

The Prime Minister's closing speech on 19th January, 1931, containing a declaration on behalf of His Majesty's Government is printed on pages 72 to 83.

Fuller papers, to be laid before Parliament shortly, will include the text of the debates in the plenary sessions and the comments in the committee of the whole Conference on the Reports of the sub-committees. A supplementary volume will be made available in due course containing proceedings in the sub-committees and the memoranda circulated to the Conference or its Committees.

SUB-COMMITTEE No. 1. (FEDERAL STRUCTURE)

INTERIM REPORT

Interim report presented at the meeting of the committee of the whole conference held on 16th December 1930.

INTRODUCTORY

1. The sub-committee was appointed to consider and report upon the following four of the heads of discussion which were framed for the Federal Relations Committee:—

No. 1.—The component elements of the Federation.

No. 2.—The type of Federal Legislature and the number of Chambers of which it should consist.

No. 3.—The powers of the Federal Legislature.

No. 6.—The constitution character, powers and responsibilities of the Federal Executive.

The sub-committee thought that it would be for the convenience of the conference to present an interim report dealing in the first instance with Nos. 1, 2 and 3 above. In view of the large issues raised by Nos. 6 which cannot be separated from those connected with the relation of the Federal Executive to the Crown (No. 12 of the Heads of discussion) it appeared to the sub-committee that this Head on the discussion of which they are proposing immediately to enter, should form the subject of a separate report.

2. The sub-committee are in a position to report that a most encouraging degree of agreement on the matters comprised in Nos. 1, 2 and 3 has been secured. They recognise that any measure of federation involves for the States sacrifices in a sphere to which they have always attached the greatest importance for practical reasons as well as on ground of existing treaties and sentiment. They recognise on the other hand the natural hesitation of the representatives of British India to accept an form of constitutional change which might be thought to endanger the unity of British India or those positive advantages which are derived from a uniform body of law and administrative practice. All parties of the subcommittee were unanimous in preferring the welfare of India as a whole to the individual claims of the interests they represent and in the conviction that only in the larger unity can the diversity of interests and policies be completely harmonised. The sub-committee are not dismayed by the criticism which may perhaps be made upon their conclusions, that the links between some parts of the Federation and others are but slender. A new State is not born full grown; it must contain within itself the capacity for growth. The attainment of full maturity must depend upon the efforts and devotion of the statesmen of India herself from whatever territory they may come.

The sub-committee's conclusions are as follows:

Conclusions.

1. Component elements of federation.

3. The component elements of the Federation should be on the one hand.

(a) the federating Provinces of British India, and on the other hand.

(b) such Indian States or groups of States as may enter the Federation. Provision should be made for the subseqent entry from time to time of such further States or groups of States as agree to enter the Federation.

The important question of the position of the Crown will require further examination when the relation of the Federal Executive to the Crown is discussed.

4. So far as British India is concerned the federating organism will be neither the Government of British India as it exists at present nor autonomous provinces released from the central tie. The process of Federation will involve the creation of a new State which will derive its powers.

(a) in part from the powers which the States will agree to concede to the Crown, to be placed at the disposal of the new Federation; and

(b) in part from the transfer to it of such of the powers of the Central Indian Government (and also it may be of the provincial Governments) as may be agreed to be necessary for the purposes of the Federation.

II. Type of Federal Legislature and the number of chambers of which it should consist.

5. The Federal Legislature should consist of two Chambers, each containing representatives of both British India and the States (the proportion which the representatives of British India and of the States should bear to each other will be a matter for subsequent consideration under Heads not yet referred to the sub-committee.)

6. The method whereby the representatives of British India are to be chosen was not referred to this sub-committee, but Their Highnesses made it clear that in their opinion the method by which the States' representatives should be chosen will be a matter for the States themselves. If and so long as there are any reserved subjects will be necessary for the Crown to be represented in both chambers.

7. Differences between the two chambers might be determined either at joint session or by other means, by vote, whether by a bare majority or otherwise being a question for discussion at a later stage.

III POWERS OF THE FEDERAL LEGISLATURE

8. A list of subjects provisionally recommended as Federal subjects is appended. This list is framed on the assumption that the Federal Legislature will be clothed with power to legislate upon all the subjects included in it. The inclusion of certain subjects, eg., Defence and External Affairs, was not speciafically considered since these subjects in particular though not exclusively, raise the question of the relations between the Executive in India and the Crown—a matter not within the sub-committee's terms of reference. It is of the essence of a Federal constitution that the enactments of the Federal Legislature acting within its legal scope should have full force and effect throughout all units comprised in the Federation.

9. Provision should be made by some constitutional procedure for additions from time to time to the list of Federal subjects.

10. In relation to Federal subjects a distinction is to be drawn between policy and legislation on the one hand and administration on the other. In some Federal systems there is a complete separation between Federal and State Agency in the administrative as well as the legislative sphere, but in others the administration is entrusted, subject to certain Federal rights of inspection, etc., to the State authorities, the choice is a matter of convenience rather than of principle, depending upon conditions existing at the time of federation and the practical advantage or disadvantage of disturbing the status quo. For a variety of reasons there are cases in which States may desire to retain, in those matters in which they agree that the control of policy shall be federal, most of the administrative powers which they exercise at present, but in so far as they continue to exercise those powers they will do so in conformity with a policy jointly determined and with regulations jointly formulated. Provided that the conditions for a harmonious evolution are established, it is an advantage that there should be a minimum of disturbance in the practical arrangements which already operate.

11. The precise delimitation of the functions of the Federal and State Government respectively in these spheres will be a matter for settlement in respect of each subject by negotiation.

12. The sub-Committee are strongly of opinion that there should be only a single Legislature to deal with Federal subjects proper and with any subjects which cannot at present be either federalised or completely provincialised. Such a Legislature will no doubt contain representatives of units of the Federation which will not be concerned with some of the subjects with which it deals. But the partial acceptance of this anomaly is preferable to the difficulties and complications involved in any expedient for completely avoiding it, such as the creation of a separate British Indian Legislature with a separate Executive. How to deal with this anomaly will have to be considered at a later stage.

St. Jame's Palace.
London, Dec. 12th, 1930.

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POLICE ACTIVITY IN KAIRA

Boy Given Rigorous Imprisonment

(From a Correspondent).

NADIAD, Feb. 13.

Nadiad, Anand, Borsad, Dakor, Kaira, and many other small and big villages in the Kaira District observed the 15th instant as Motilalji Day by observing hartals, carrying on processions and holding meetings in accordance with the instructions issued by Gandhiji. The people solemnly passed the Independence Resolution as previously arranged. At some places people took vows against using foreign cloth, or tea drinking or smoking. At Nadiad, a number of police seated in a motor-lorry watched the procession all through its route and also watched the proceedings of the meeting. At the end of the meeting Mr. Shivabhai Patel, the Secretary of the Nadiad Taluka Congress Committee was arrested for publishing a bulletin which is alleged to have incited the people to erase census numbers on the houses.

POLICE RAID AT DAKORE

On the 15th instant about five policemen raided a small house situated in Khak Chowk at Dakore and took away some clothes and bedding. It is reported the police was not dressed in official uniform and that they warned, the owner of the house not to lodge any Satyagrahi volunteers in his house.

A TALATI'S TACTICS

On the 11th instant the District Deputy Collector in company with some other officers and policement went to Palavia a village in this Taluka for collection of land revenue. Before their arrival, it is reported, the Talati, sent a man round the village to inform the people that the D. D. C. was coming in connection with their application for remission of half the revenue. Relying on this information the cultivators, gathered together in good number, but to their disappointment they found that the 'Saheb' had come only to demand full revenue consequently in their talk with the officers they refused to pay the full revenue. whereupon, it is alleged, two of them were beaten by the police by the butt ends of their rifles and the others got afraid of the beating and ran away.

The party then proceeded to Maholel where they attached a buffalo of Patel Otambhai who offered his anothers buffalo to be attached but refused to pay revenue willingly.

MR. PANDYA SENTENCED

Mr. Mohanlal Kameshwar Pandya who was arrested on Motilalji Day at Borsad just after his release from the Nasik Jail has been sentenced to four and a half months' R. I. and placed in 'C' class by the F. C. Magistrate of Borsad In the course of his previous imprisonment also he was put in 'C' class in the beginning but was afterwards promoted to 'B' class by special orders from higher authorities. Now again he has been put by the Magistrate in the lowest class.

TWELVE YEAR BOY SENTENCED

Bhai Manilal Dahyabhai a boy of only 12 years has been sentenced to one and a half month's R. I. for the alleged offence of selling Congress Bulletins. He was offered an alternative to get himself released on bond of good behaviou rejected the offer and preferred to go to jail. The total number of volunteers sentenced in Kaira District is 826 by now.

PEASANTS FIRM.

Confiscation Of Lands Continues.

(From a Correspondent).

SURAT, Feb. 18.

A Patsee gentleman accompanied by the Mamlatdar of Chauryasi taluka had gone to survey a confiscated land which the former has brought for himself. The owner was then summoned and was given the final warning by the Mamlatdar. "Look here, your land is sold to this gentleman. Taking of signature, is the only thing remaining. Think over thrice, pay up before this noon and your land will be restored to you.

The farmer remained firm and the Mamlatdar along with the prospective buyer had to return.

NEW DICTATOR

Miss Madhumati Sopariwala is nominated as the 9th Dictator for the whole of Surat District. Sjt. Chhaganlal Desai is nominated the Dictator for Jalalpore taluka in the Surat District.

FAVOURED BY BAPU

In every speech since his release, Bapuji has shown clearly a tendency to favour Desha Sevikas and Vanar Senas. He is all praise for them whenever he refers to them. The Surat Vanar Sena had specially deputed a representative of theirs to invite their dear old Bapu to Surat. He at once accepted the invitation and has promised to come to Surat.

CONFISCATION IN CHAURYASI

Lands beyonging to six peasants in the taluka are confiscated for the unpaid revenue to the value of Rs. 470. The lands are valued at Rs. 17,350.

Officials are moving hurriedly here and there in Jalalpore for japts. Sjt. Hemantkumar the ex-dictator for Jalalpur is sentenced to six months' R. I.

VANER SENAS

18. Vaner Senas are now in existance in the Jalapore Taluka due to the efforts of the central organisation at Jalapore. They go in procession and and salute the national flag every Sunday. In some places they do the sanitation work.

STRI SWARAJ SANGH

Mr. Antia accompanied by Mr. Alamshah had gone to Ganadevi to make enquiries in the Stri Swaraj Sangh. Names of some ladies were taken down. The police, it is alleged, threw stones at the Vaner Sena, which was going in a procession to proclaim strike in the bazaar. A young boy aged five is wounded due to the stone throwing.

ERASING HOUSE NUMBERS.

Two volunteers from Sarbhon, were caught red-handed while erasing the census numbers in the village of Supa. They were 1 abused; 2 detained for two hours; (3) released later on. No sooner they were released than they went into the village again and erased the numbers from the houses.

POLICE OPERATIONS AT ANKOLA.

—:o:—

Hunt After Volunteers.

(From A Correspondent.)

ANKOLA, Feb. 18.

The police have commenced operations in Ankola. Parties of four each visited Basgode, Singanmakhi, Hitchyal, Bhavikeri and Balse villages. As the villagers have stopped giving any food the police brought their own pots and cooked in the open.

They are after outside volunteers who are working in Ankola. Two volunteers were arrested and brought to Ankola for deportation. Printed appeals were confisated from a volunteer, who remonstrated. Later the appeals were returned and the volunteer was released.

Enquiries show that there has been little collection of land revenue from villages though the period of payment expired on Feb. 15. Three khatedars have applied for a refund of the revenue, as two paid out of ignorance and a brother of the third, who is a Government servant, paid inspite of portest.

Narayanrao Joshi and Balvantrao Datar, prominent leaders from Belgaum toured the villages of Ankola Taluka. They addressed meetings at Surva, Bhavikeri, Belikere, Adigon, Balse and Ankola, and conveyed Gandhiji's message.

Widows' Home At Madras

(From a Correspondent.)

As already announced arrangements have been made to start the 'Home' for the stay of Hindu widows who intend to marry under the auspices of Vidhava Vivah Sahaik Sabha, Madras, and it is open for actual occupation from the 1st February 1931.

There is a matron in charge of the Home and it will be under the direct supervision of Rao Bahadur T. Bhagavantam Gupta, Retired Collector. Intending candidate may apply to the Hony. Secretary, V. V. S. Sabha, 161, Broadway, G. T. Madras.

SRIJUT SAPRU'S SATISFACTION

—:o:—

"We Are A Dominion Now"

PREDICTS THAT JAWAHARLAL WILL BE INDIA'S 'De VALERA'

Interview In London With American Correspondent

The "Evening Post" of New York publishes the following interview of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru with its London correspondent:—

London, Jan. 20.—The possibility of almost immediate liberalisation of the Indian Government, both in the provinces and at the center and in advance of the meeting of the conference which is to draft a new Indian constitution was explained on the "Evening Post" to-day by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

Sir Tej foremost of Indian constitutional authorities, an outstanding Liberal and friend of Gandhi, who conducted peace negotiations with him last summer, acting as mediator between the imprisoned leaders of the Nationalist Congress and the Viceroy, has been the most influential Indian leader at the Round Table Conference which closed yesterday.

"We have the pledge of the British Government "to examine" what are the farthest limits that that can be gone to in meeting the decisions of the conference without waiting for the draft of the constitution," said Sir Tej, pointing to a passage in Prime Minister MacDonald's speech of yesterday, which may have established a general notice.

SEES INDIAN MAJORITY.

"What does it mean? It means, for instance, that it would be possible for the commander-in-chief of the Indian army to step out of the Federal Council and for the Viceroy to nominate in his place the Indian minister, who would become Minister of Defense. It means that the Viceroy can appoint Indians to the Federal Council so that body will have a majority of Indians.

"Even more significant is the possibility of giving to the appointed Indian ministers in the provinces port-folios now held by appointed British minister.

"Then you see Indians in charge of the maintenance of law and order?" he was asked.

"Exactly. It is possible."

"This can happen almost immediately?"

"Why not? It can happen under existing statutes and before the constitutional conference begins to meet."

"And that would give the Indians themselves responsibility for law and order while the constitution was being drafted," remarked the correspondent.

Sir Tej smiled significantly:

"It is possible."

"Do you expect it?"

"Why not?"

"Will it wait until the arrival of a new Viceroy?"

"Not necessarily."

PICTURIE DEVELOPMENTS.

This opened such a new picture of Indian developments that the next question naturally was whether Sir Tej anticipated the presence of congress leaders at the drafting conference:

"Some of them will come. They will be invited to come. Gandhi and Nehru, Patel will be asked to come. They can come and run the show if they like."

The next conference, he explained, would start work in March and he expected it to finish by June. That would make it possible for the British House of Commons to legislate for a new constitution beginning in this year's autumn session.

"Indian members of this conference will meet again in India. They will set up a committee and they will decide to which Indians invitations will be issued. They may issue invitations themselves or they may supply their list, to the Viceroy. But you can be certain that Congress leaders will be invited."

It was in response to the Sapru's appeal yesterday that Mr. MacDonald made his guarded pledge of amnesty for political prisoners and Sir Tej was asked if he believed that amnesty was coming.

"Yes. The pledge was carefully worded. It said that civil quiet must be proclaimed and assured, but I am confident that it will be liberally interpreted. It will not take a public surrender on the part of leaders in the civil disobedience campaign. Mind you I do not think we are going to avoid further troubles in India. There is going to be a storm. You can't expect Congress leaders to say now that they are satisfied. But the question is, how long can they maintain their opposition?"

He went on to explain what had been the guiding principles in his own policy at the conference:

"I have been guided by the Nehru report and by Gandhi's letter in last summer's negotiations. What have we got at London which is not included in these two documents? We haven't got adult suffrage of the Nehru report and have taken a central legislature of 300 instead of 500 members. And of the Gandhi letter we either have or have power to obtain everything but two points—immediate control of the army and immediate reduction in civil service salaries, "both" of which will be in our control ultimately."

EMPOWERED TO END SALT TAX.

"But we have power to abolish the salt tax and we have power to introduce prohibition and to carry out "the rest" of Gandhi's programme."

He was asked what would be the chief criticism levelled against the constitution as now outlined.

"That it is not democratic. And to this I will reply that it was the choice for us between British dominance and Indian oligarchy. It we had to choose one or the other, we must prefer our own oligarchy, for then it becomes our own affair to deal with that."

It was possible to read into Sir Tej's comments that he expected to see some graphic demonstration of good will on Britain's part before the constitutional conference convened in India by such liberalization of the Indian Government as might be possible through administrative action. With the Indians "commanding" their own "police" it might be that the civil disobedience campaign would automatically lose its meaning.

The Congress Party would probably break, one wing accepting Britain's "change of heart" as genuine and the dominion status as within its grasp and the other holding out intransigently for independence.

SEE INDIAN DE VALERA.

"I have already predicted the coming of an Indian De Valera and Jawharlal will have that role," said Sir Tej.

This is the son of the elder Nehru and he is Communist despite his Harrow and Cambridge education. Sir Tej considers that Britain has now given a pledge which can never be withdrawn, "for dominion status."

"What is dominion status?" he asked, "In my view it does not "depend" upon our control of our own "army" and many constitutional authorities share this view. "We already are a dominion." We are independent members of the League of Nations. We attend the Imperial Conference. Wherein are we not dominion? In that we have not responsible Government. Now we are going to get it. To my mind by far the most important sentence spoken by Mr. MacDonald yesterday was his last one.

"Read it carefully: 'Finally I hope and trust and pray that by our labours together India will possess the only thing which she now lacks to give her the status of dominion among the British Commmonwealth of Nations—what she now lacks for that, the responsibilities and cares, the burdens and difficulties but the pride and honour of responsible self-government.' That is the most important sentence in his speech. It is the most important thing said at the conference."

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CHANGE FROM "RED" TO "GREEN" PASSES

:o:

Officials In A Fix.

(From A Correspondent.)
SURAT, Feb. 17.

It will be remembered that "Red Passes" were issued as permits to the peasants to carry the cotton to the Ginning Mills. The passes were naturally given to those peasants only who have paid up their tax. But this was not enough. The peasants who have migrated from the villages in the British territory were not bound by this. A new scheme of "Green passes" was therefore adopted. "Green pass" was a permit to go to and from the British territory. The patel in the British territory was given a right to stop the cotton-carts on the way if they had no "Green pass."

The workers in the taluka therefore decided to picket the ginning mills officials tried to arrest the pickets but the owners of the mills closed their work. They were asked why they closed. "That is our choice" said the owners. "We do not condescend to work this year." The peasants are now going to the ginning mills in the Gaekwar territory.

WATCHMEN'S SALARIES.

The watchmen, six in number, kept to guard the entrance and exits of the village of Syadla had their salary unpaid for the last six weeks. The few peasants who have not migrated from the villages were forced to contribute, according to the value of their landed property, to meet the demand. The salaries of the watchmen are now paid at the sufferance of the non-migrators.

MOTILALJI 'SHRADHDHA' DAY.

The day was peacefully observed throughout the district. Processions, meetings, selling of khadder, taking of vows and etc. was the programme arranged everywhere in the district. At Chikhali, many people gave up their 'bad habits' in reverance to the late Panditji. Smt. Jytsna Shukla has been sentenced to six months simple imprisonment. She has been placed in 'B' class.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

There is a marvellous unity among the Hindus and Mohammedans of Bardoli. Some of prominent Mohammedans are called by the officials and asked not to participate in the struggle. Some are asked to deposit a security for good behaviour. Some are warned and let go.

EXAMINATION.

Examination of the carts full of cotton by the patel or talati is now in full swing. Many have forfeited their cotton in Bardoli. The officials do not spare even Gaekwari peasants who are unnecessarily put to great inconvenience by this new move. A like incident recently occurred at Patharadia when seven carts belonging to a peasant from Pathron (Gaekwari) were detained for several hours for want of sufficient proof.

WARNED.

Fifteen cultivators from Eyadla are given the last warning notice to pay up the tax. If they do not pay it up till the 7th prox they will forfeit their lands. The list consists four ladies. The dubalas of Kim (Olpad) have taken a vow to give up their drink habit. This is due to the strong picketing.

Sjt. Maganlal a volunteer from Olpad was arrested on the Sayan station for carrying Satyagraha Patrikas.

CENTRAL STATES REPRESENTATIVES

:o:

Suggestions To The Congress

(From A Correspondent.)
UJJAIN, Feb. 18.

Seth Anandilal Pandit Soryanarain and several other representatives of the Central Indian States assembled ot Ujjain to consider over the problems of Indian States. They have sent a letter to Mahatmaji and Pandit Jawharlal Nehru stating that the interests of the states, in political and economical matters are almost identical with those of British India. Therefore, no scheme of federation in which the interests of Indian States are not directly and sufficiently represented and safeguarded will be acceptable to the people of the States.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE PROPOSALS ARE A MOCKERY

(Continued from page 8)

mind. "We are not going to have economic power alongside whatever constitutional machinery we are going to be provided with so long as there are subjects which are beyond our control."

Continuing Prof. Wadia gave an anology to show what India's position has hitherto been. "As a nation we may imagine, we are members of a family. Out household expenditure is in the hands of a single individual, say, the head of the family. He spends out of the total resources that we place at his disposal more than 50 per cent in keeping policemen round about the house to protect our lives and property like "ramoshies" (Laughter). Then there must be mehtas and accountants—the administrative machinery which must absorb another 20 or 25 per cent or our revenues. Out of whatever remains we have got to provide for our food. Very little would be left for the health or education of our children. Imagine a family managed on this basis. This is not an unfaithful picture of the Government of India and British rule during all these years. Most of our resources that we raise and that are raised by encroaching upon the minimum of subsistence are spent for purposes other than those which would afford them opportunities for living a fuller national life. This is to be perpetuated if the Round Table Conference proposals are to be taken seriously for some more years if not for decades. If we accept them we must be prepared to live under a regime where the revenues raised by encroaching upon our minimum of subsistence will be devoted to purposes other than those which will promote our national development. Therefore if we want a political institution which will enable us to look after our own house we must have alongside this institution an effective power of controlling our expenditure and if that power is not given to us political control is not worth having.

RASH EXPERIMENTATION OF CURRENCY.

"Then amongst the subjects that are reserved are currency and exchange. It is only during these last 20 or 25 years that we have become increasingly alive to the fact that our economic life and prosperity very largely depend upon the proper handling of the money market, of things like currency and exchange. This is not an occasion when I can go into this mournful history of the economic sufferings of this country—the sufferings to which it has been subjected to by a policy of rash experimentation with our currency. History may reveal to us the fact that we are being deprived of the very vitals of our economic life in the shape of our own sufferings from year to year to the tune of several crores. If currency and exchange are still to be beyond our control it means that our economic development, our growth of our industries, the growth of our internal commerce and trade and our agricultural development will not be within our control. We shall not be able to mould these essentials of our economic life according to our desires and ideals, they will still be outside our control. We shall only have the shadow of political power without the substance so long as we have not the power to control our expenditure on the one hand and to control our currency and monetary policy, on the other.

NOT WORTH HAVING.

Continuing Prof. Wadia said that political power without corresponding economic power to work the political machinery was not a thing worth having. If they accepted the R. T. C. proposals they might find that the self-governing institutions that they were given as a result of the prolonged struggle might leave them much worse off than they were in the Reforms of 1920. "Let us be clear about what we want as the minimum. First we want control over expenditure, second we want control over our currency and monetary organisations. We want control over our loan policy. We want fiscal autonomy without any reservation. If we get these four all other things are of comparatively subordinate interest. We are told what all the safeguards mean and we are told to trust and to enter upon a policy of cooperation with those who we are told have changed their hearts and to realise the truth of that message of love—which we do not need to imbibe from the West. And yet what do safeguards imply or mean. Do they not imply disgust and suspicion. A direct imputation of our motives. So that when we are told that if we had only a little more trust in our rulers and extended a little more love towards them we shall get all that we want. Shall we not suggest that love cannot be one-sided and that true and cooperation must be mutual. If you want our love you must love on your part. If there is a spirit of love on the part of Englishmen there cannot be talk about safeguards, because they will receive what they give. If they give us a heritage of suspicion they will only receive a legacy of suspicion in turn. Prof. Wadia concluded his remarks by recalling words uttered by a statesman 150 years ago in connection with the American independence. Magnanimity in politics is not seldom the truest wisdom and a great empire and little mind can ill go together."

ADVISORY BODY FOR FLOATING NEW LOANS

:o:

Proposal Turned Down. By "Elders".

"HEATED" DEBATE ON RELIEF TO GOVT. SERVANTS' FAMILIES.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

With three non-official resolutions on the order paper the Council of State met this morning. The attendance was small.

Mr. Saiyid Hussain Imam moved for a small committee of seven members of the two Chambers of the Indian Legislature to advise the Government on loan operations and that this Committee be consulted before each loan was floated.

PURELY ADVISORY.

He made it clear that his object was to create public confidence in the actions of the Government regarding which there was at present a wide gulf between the Government and the people.

MCWATTERS SEES RED.

Sir Arthur McWatters, Finance Secretary, described the proposal as novel, revolutionary and unprecedented as nowhere in the world was such an advisory committee in existence not even in the Soviet Republic. Members of the Assembly, in fact, of both the Houses, had opportunities to scrutinise the Government's budget proposals during the budget discussions. The Standing Finance Committee always scrutinised the Government's capital expenditure programme and thereby the borrowing programme of the Government. The proposal of the mover was unacceptable because in the matter of loan operations quick decisions must be taken and in perfect secrecy and with the best technical assistance which was now available from the Managing Governors of the Imperial Bank. Neither speed nor secrecy nor expert technical advice was possible in the case of the members of a Standing Committee scattered all over the country.

FOR THE CREDIT OF INDIA.

Lastly difficulties in the way of accepting the motion became greater regarding sterling loans which were raised in England by the Secretary of State. Sir Arthur added that at the Round Table Conference where he was present it was agreed that the credit of India must be maintained at a high level and sterling loans were placed on a special footing. The proposal of the mover, if accepted, would fetter the hands of the future Finance Ministers. (Applause).

ALL DUE TO C. D.

Sir Manackji Dadabhoy opposing the resolution said that it was opposed to public policy and therefore unacceptable. The terms of a loan depended on the financial barometer of the money market. The speaker admitted that the recent loans had been floated at high rates of interest but felt that it was entirely due to the Civil Disobedience movement in India.

DISAPPOINTED.

Mr. Ramsarandas also opposed the resolution but urged that as far as possible loans should be floated in India.

Mr. Hussain Imam replying to the debate felt disappointed that the Government could not even accept the resolution in any amended form.

Sir Arthur McWatters replying said that the Government found the resolution unacceptable as the mover had failed to meet his argument for maintaining secrecy and the question of speed in arriving at decisions for floating loans.

The resolution was rejected by the Council.

DYING PENNILESS IN GOVT. SERVICE.

A heated debate ensued on a resolution by Mr. Khaparde who moved for "relief to the families of pensionable Government servants who die before completing their service by (a) forthwith giving effect to resolution of Mr. Vedamurthi as amended in and accepted by the Council on 16th February 1924 by replacing the existing system of pensions for all gazetted and non-gazetted Government servants by a system of contributory funds and (b) granting up to the date of such replacement to the families of non-gazetted pensionable Government servants who have died before completing their service a gratuity of one month's pay for every year of service completed by the deceased Government servant." Mr. Khaparde reminded the Council of the Government's acceptance of the principle of the resolution in 1924 and the promise of an enquiry. But nothing had been done though seven years had elapsed. Meanwhile many persons had died in harness leaving families destitute and Mr. Khaparde quoted instances out of a list in his possession which he laid on the table of the House.

Sir Arthur McWatters on behalf of the Government explained the progress made with the enquiry on the 1924 resolution.

There were, however, several alternatives suggested and the Government would examine them and deal with the matter expeditiously.

SIR MANEKJI TAKES GOVT. TO TASK.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy took the Government to task for delaying the matter for seven years and now pleading poor finances. What did they do in the past years? Meanwhile several families of Government servants had been rendered helpless.

Messrs. Narayanswami Chetty, Ramsaradas, Syed Hussain Imam and Raja of Dudhoria all joined in pleading for expedition.

At this stage Sir B. L. Mitter and Mr. Khaparde were seen holding consultations, when the President called upon Mr. Khaparde. Mr. Khaparde said: "I am in a fix because I don't know which scheme would be accepted and so I suppose I should see the resolution put to vote."

SEVEN YEARS CROP OF OPINIONS!

Sir Arthur McWatters on behalf of the Government was sorry for Mr. Khaparde's attitude. The position of the Government was that they could not now commit themselves to any definite scheme. Government Servants' Associations wanted contributory Provident Fund Scheme on their own terms and Government should therefore examine the whole proposition. The last seven years had been fruitful in yielding opinions and he assured the Council that within a year a decision would be reached.

Mr. Khaparde then withdrew the resolution.

Mr. Jagadish Chandra Banerjee moved a resolution for reducing telephone charges in Dacca but said that in view of the assurances given he withdrew it.

Sir Joseph Bhore promptly denied having given any assurance and only promised a departmental enquiry.

The President: In view of this, what does the Hon'ble Member propose to do?

Mr. J. C. Banerjee: I withdraw my resolution.

The Council then adjourned till the 21st.—A. P.

JAMBUSAR NOTES

:o:

Arrests And Picketing

(From A Correspondent).
JAMBUSAR, Feb. 17.

Bojadra a village in Jambusar Taluka has joined the No-Tax campaign. The presents are migrating to the Gaikwar territory. The Talati of Magnad had gone to Nadra a vilge in Gaikwar territory and attached it is alleged cotton from Sjt. Dabhai Himat's Cottage without the presence of the Gaikwar Officers. Thus it seems that British Officers have taken the whole power of Japti in their hands.

Sjt. Desaibhai Bakorbhai, a prominant worker of Kanwa, had been arrested by Civil Warrant for not paying his land revenue. But afterwards he was trasfered to the sub-jail from the Civil jail as a political offender by the Local Authorities. It is understood that when he was arrested he asked the people not to pay their land revenue.

Sjt. Shankerbhai of Vedach had been sentenced to two months simple imprisonment for erasing census numbers. Two volunteers Sjt. Himatlal Purani and Jethalal have been sentenced to two months rigorous imprisonmen under Section 17(1).

CENSUS BOYCOTT.

Boycott of Census is going on in the Taluka. The work of the census has been given to the school masters and Revenue Department Sensus numbers have been erased at Karely, Vedah, Kanwa, Gajera, Kimoj and at other places.

FOREIGN CLOTH PICKETING.

Vigorous picketing of Foreign Cloth had been going on at Ankleshver. Foreign Cloth has been sealed here for 4 months and people have resolved not to buy the Foreign Cloth at least till the 31st of December. At Patej the picketing on foreign cloth was going on. But the merchants remained adamant. Afterwards the male and female picketers went on hunger striker. Then the merchants sealed their foreign stock.

Jambusar observed Motilalji's Shradha on 15th inst. In the morning several youths went out to hawk khadder. They sold a large good stock of khadder within two hours. Some ladies also came out to collect funds for "Desh Seve." At about 3 p.m. a huge procession started from "Dashalad Vady" and terminated into a meeting at "Vishalad Vady." Mr. Manilal M. Chhatrapaty presided at the meeting: and a resolution was passed "It is the duty of every man and woman of India to give more and more to liberate mother India."

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R. G. DAS and CO. Managers.

Bombay Branch, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dr. TREASURYVALA, M.D.

Besides treating

Hernia, Hydrocele and Appendicitis,

other Chronic and obstinate diseases will be treated by NON-ALLOPATHIC methods.

Between 9 and 12-30 in the morning.
2 to 6 in the afternoon.
WATSON'S HOTEL (Mahendra Mansions.)

Rest of the time at the ELECTRO THERAPEUTIC HALL,
Opposite Colaba Station,
Near the Taxi Stand.

MONEY MARKETS

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 19.
B. C. Rate T T 1|5 25|32.
B. C. Rate D D 1|5 3|4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 3|4.
Feb.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 11|16
March.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32
Bank Buying D D 1/5 13/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|5 31|32.
February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|5 15|16
March.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 279.
Banks Selling T T 278 1|2.
Banks Buying T T 277 1|2.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 916.
Banks Buying D D 924
Banks Buying 3 Mos 940
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 1|2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 135 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 62 7/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 79 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156-7|8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 3|8.
CROSS RATE.
New York/London 4.85 23/32 18th instant
Shanghai/London 1/1 3/4 19th instant
Japan/London 2/0 13/32 18th instant
London/Paris 123.90 18th instant
London/Belgium 34.86 18th instant
London/Switzerland 25.17 18th instant
London/Italy 92.80 18th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11 1/8 17th instant £4-4-10 3/4 18th instant
Silver London Ready 12 1/8 17th instant 12 1/4 18th instant
Silver London Forward 12 17th instant 12 1/8 18th instant
Silver New York Ready 26 1/4 17th instant 26 5/8 18th instant
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 21/32 per cent 17th instant 2 19/32 per cent 18th instant
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 7/8 per cent 17th instant 2 27/32 per cent 18th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 19.

In spite of better advices from New York, the Local Market opened weak at Rs. 218/8 for Broach A/M. delivery owing to unfavourable political news from Delhi. Even at this low-level there was some liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 216/4. There is a split among professional operators and one section is trying to sustain prices while the other is selling out purchases to secure profits. At the decline there was renewed buying and prices steadily improved. The Liverpool Market is due to open at a rise of 5 points, but it opened at a decline of 2 points possibly on Bombay selling. Prices declined locally to Rs. 216 but quickly responded to higher Liverpool cables and closed at 5-30 p.m. at about the highest level as under:

Broach A/M Rs. 219/4
Broach J/A Rs. 226/4
Oomra March Rs. 184
Oomra May Rs. 186/4
Bengal March Rs. 164/8
Bengal May Rs. 166

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 19.
February 143.00 plus 3.90
May 135.50 plus 2.90
August 134.90 plus 3.60

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, Feb 19

93	Toyomankwak Ahmednagar	176
171	Bussan and Co Banusa	185
115	S J David Wun	171
91	S J David Mahejt	172
100	A Damodar Manmar	132
100	A Damodar Malkapur	183
100	A Damodar Chopda	184½
100	G G Kesha Nandura	183
500	G G Kesha Dhulia	177½
225	Toyomankwak Shegaon	180
125	Toyomankwak Banusa	185

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 32/15. Highest Rs. 33/3. Lowest Rs. 32/9/6. Closing Rs. 32/14.

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 30. Lowest Rs. 29/14. Closing Rs. 30/2.

Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 32. Highest Rs. 32/1/6. Lowest Rs. 31/10/6. Closing Rs. 31/14.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 1/2 per cent.
3 mos 5 1/2 per cent
6 mos 5 per cent
12 mos 4 1/2 per cent
Tone:—Firm.

Amusements

From Friday 20th FEBRUARY 1931.
The Supreme achievement of the motion picture art presented with boundless magnificence and unparaleled beauty—a staggering succession of bewitching song extravaganza held together by the most beautiful story ever told ! WARNER BROS. SPECTACULAR SINGING SUCCESS!

DESERT SONG IN 13 REELS

WITH JOHN BOLES, CARLOITA KING
and 132 Singing Voices, 116 Exotic Dancers, 106 Operatic orchestra Players. HEAR THE LATEST EIGHT SONG HITS!! "One Flower in your Garden"· "One Alone"—"The Desert Song"—"The Riff Song"—"The Foreign Legion March"—"Romance"—"It"—"Song of the Brass Key"—
FRIDAY, SATURDAY & SUNDAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M. (S.T.). MONDAY TO FRIDAY 6-30 & 10 P.M. (S.T.).
WELLINGTON WHERE TALKIES REACH PERFECTION TALKIES DHOBI TALAO

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN.

teamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Tottori Maru	5973	17 Feb.	25 Feb:
Hakozaki ,,	10500	....	@24 Feb
Yamagata ,,	3807	20 Feb.	2 Mar.
Terukuni ,,	12000	....	3 Mar.
Mito ,,	7061	25 Feb.	1 Mar.
xIyo ,,	5962	27 Feb.	13 Mar.
Hakusan ,,	10500	....	@24 Mar.
*Tokiwa ,,	6972	18 Mar.	31 Mar.

*Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a)From Colombo .

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Kashima Maru	10000	19 Feb.	8 Mar.
Yasukuni ,,	12000	3 Mar.	20 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Ichibu Maru	22000	4 March	10 Mar.
Katsuta ,,	22000	18 Mar.	24 Mar.

*Subject to alteration without notice.
Besides the above, company operates Orient Seattle, South American (East and West Coast), Japan, Australia services.
Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.
Full Particulars, please apply to:
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Lloyds Bank Building,
270/272, Hornby Road.
Phone No. 20279.
Telegrams "YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Borneo Maru	10th Feb.	19th Feb.
Shinyo Maru	21st ,,	24th ,,
Tamatsu Maru	17th ,,	25th ,,
Heiko Maru	21st ,,	26th ,,
Shunko Maru	24th ,,	9th Mar.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25478
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN"
Box No, 838.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

STEADY TONE ON BETTER TECHNICAL SITUATION.

Scattered Business.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

Owing to less favourable political news the market was expected to rule quiet but some rumours about dividends were responsible for a steady opening. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and closed quiet but steady. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 667 and after slight improvement declined to Rs. 663 and closed at Rs. 665. Fazal fluctuated between Rs. 357 and Rs. 352. Burma shares were quiet. The share market will remain closed on Friday.

MILLS.

	Bombay, Feb. 19.
100 Ahm. Advance	315
50 Apollo	2-8-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3-12
500 Bombay Cotton	130
250 Bombay Dyeing	665
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	253-2
500 Central India P	446-4
100 Central India	363-12
100 Colaba	105-10
100 Coorla	147/8
100 Crescent	71-4
250 Currim	75
250 David	110
250 Dawn	525
200 E D Sassoon	45
100 Elphinstone P	20
100 Elphinstone	4-12
250 Fazulbhoy	353-12
100 Finlay	75
1000 Framji Petit	170
100 Gokak	128-12
1000 Hindustan	1,405
100 Indore Malwa	350
100 Jamshed Pref	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	11-12
100 Khatau	102-8
100 Kohinoor	136-4
250 Laxmi	1000
100 Madhowji	26-4
250 Madras United	275
1000 Maneckji Petit	738/12
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	330
50 Mysore	112-8
200 New Great P.	125-0
200 New Great	163-12
100 New City	50
250 Pabani	127/8
250 Pearl	236-4
100 Phoenix	290/0
10 Premier	1-0-0
100 Shapurji	7-8
1000 Sholapur	1435
250 Simplex	67-8
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	278-12
25 Tata P.	14
25 Tata	25
500 Vishnu P.	567-8
500 Vishnu	1500
1000 Western	700
BANKS.	
100-50 Baroda	72/0
50-25 Central	14-14
£10-5 Eastern	73
500 Imperial	1090
500-125 Imperial Contr	262-8
100-50 India	87
5 Union	3-4-0
CEMENT.	
10 Bundi	13-12
70 Gwalior	66-4
250 Indian	183-12
100 Katni 1st P	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	103
40 Katni Df.	597-8
100 Katni	151-14
10 Punjab P	9-14
10 Punjab	8-4
100 Shahabad	146-4
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	8-2
15 Jupiter	7-2
15 New India	16
200,100 Oriental	1625
10 Vulcan	5-8
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	117-8
1000 Andhra Val P	952-8
1000 Andhra Val.	610
50 Bom. Tram P.	64-8XD
50 Bombay Tram	118-12
100 Tata Hydro P.	105-0
100 Tata Hydro	107-8
1000 Tata Power P.	1055
1000 Tata Power	440
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	805
100 Amritsar Patti	118
100 Central Provin	86-4
100 Dho Barramati	91-8
100 Guzrat	66-8
90 Mandra Bhon	65-8
500 Tapti Valley	672-8
MINING	
10 Central India	0-12-0
10 Shivrajpur	13/8
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	119-6
100 Tata Steel 2 P	48-0
30 Tata Steel D	283-12
75 Tata Steel	25-10
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	165
250 Bom Steam P	200-10
250 Bom Steam	173-12
50 Bom Telephone	43-0
8s Brit. B Petrol	3-0-0
125 Bombay Burma Old	466-4
50 Bom. Burma New	172-8
100 Indian Bleaching	108-12
15 Scindia	6-12
3 1/2 Govt. Paper	61-11-6
5 1945-55 Tax Free	99-10

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES
F P Bales—
Receipts to date 18-2-31 1930-31 7680000 1929-30 7578000
Receipts yesterday 18-2-31 1930-31 8000 1929-30 12000
Exports to date 18-2-31 1930-31 4823000 1929-30 5301000
Stock at Ports 18-2-31 1930-31 4030000 1929-30 2272000
Stock at Interior Towns 13-2-31 1930-31 1589000 1929-30 1326000
Stock at Liverpool 13-2-31 1930-31 1110000 1929-30 1012000
Visible Supply 13-2-31 1930-31 7856000 1929-30 5395000
Quantity in Sight 13-2-31 1930-31 11291000 1929-30 12136000
Quantity out of Sight 13-2-31 1930-31 6524000 1929-30 8310000

Bombay, Feb. 19.
Bombay Dyeing 667 63 66 64 65
Century 252 54 53
Colaba 106 5-10
Crescent N 71
Fazul 357 52 57 53
Indore 350
Madhowji 26
Nagpur 363
New Great 163
Pearl 236 35 36
Simplex 67 68 67
Swadeshi 281 82 78
Burma 472 68 66
Hydro 106-14 7-3
Tram 118-12
Deff 286. 83
Ord 25-14 6 10
Bundi 13-12
Indian 183
Katni Ord 151
Alcock 163 6b

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Feb. 19.

Khandeish	3,384 bales.
Central India	2,819 bales.
Barsi-Nugger	1,057 bales.
Hyderabad-Gaorani	729 bales
Berar	8,675 bales.
Central Provinces	3,798 bales.
Dhollera	1,851 bales.
Rajputana	72 bales.
Sind-Punjab	415 bales.
Broach	1,636 bales.
Egyptians	1,519 bales.
East Africans	934 bales.
Cotton	26,889 bales.
Wheat	15,818 cwts.
Linseed	4,623 cwts
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	2,432 cwts.
Gingellyseeds	1,005 cwts.
Poppyseeds	17 cwts.
Groundnuts	27,720 cwts.
Castorseeds	3,104 cwts.
Rice	19,964 cwts.
Myrabollams	5,276 cwts.
Cottonseeds	33,149 cwts.
Gram	1,157 cwts.
Joowar	902 cwts.
Maize	25 cwts.
Barley	42 cwts.
Bajree	863 cwts.
Coal	5,517 tons.

GOLD AND SILVER
Bombay, Feb. 19.

Bar Gold Spot	21	5	6
Fagan	21	6	6
Chaitra	21	8	6
Sovereigns	13	9	3
Silver ready	42	0	0
Fagan	36	14	0
Chaitra	36	12	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Shorts Covering And Trade Buying

SCARCITY OF CONTRACTS

Bombay, Feb. 19.

The New York Cotton futures market opened at t rise of 6 to 7 points on higher Liverpool advices. There was increased foreign buying and short covering which in conjunction with buying on the reaction theory. Prices had an hardening tendency throughout the session and by close esttblished a rise of 1t to 21 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 20 points to 11.25c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled firm and closed at a rise of 29 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 26 points to 10.93c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened quiet at a decline of 1 point and scattered selling increased the opening decline by 2 points. Afterwards the market ruled very steady during the early part of the afternoon with covering by shorts and Bombay buying in evidence. Later poor New York response and straddle selling were offset by trade calling, scattered buying and covering by local shorts. The market closed firm at a rise of 8 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 9 points to 6.05d. per lb. and sales amounted to 5,000 Bales.

East Indian Cotton futures ruled firm at a rise of 12 points with May 4.93, July 5.03 and October 5.13.

Egyptian Sakel market was firm and July closed at a rise of 15 points at 9.41. Alexandria Sakel March rose 22 points at 17-72 and Upper February advanced 37 points at 12.90.

The New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges will remain closed on Monday.

Bombay Cotton market will remain closed to-morrow owing "Ramzan Id."

1927 YEAR RECALLED.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state:—

Market continues steady on a broadening trade demand in America and Manchester. Comparing this season with that of 1927 when prices rapidly advanced from 12 Cents to 25 Cents, in spite of a carry-over of 8 Million Bales, we grant that economic conditions are very different oow but we should not be at all surprised to see cotton at 16 Cent. during the Summer and if there is a drastic cut to acreage and the crop fares badly then we may see even higher prices than this.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.
Mar. 4s. 5 3/4d. unchanged.
May 4s. 5 3/4d. unchanged.
July 4s. 7 1/8d. up 1/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.
March $79-1/8 unchanged.
May $82-1/8 down 1/8.
July $68-3/8 unchanged.

"Prices declined on favourable weather but later advanced partially on covering. Closed steady."

ARGENTINE LINSEED.
Apl. 11.30 up 43.
May 11.23 up 28.
Market barely steady.

NEW YORK SUGAR.
May 130 up 2.
July 138 up 1.
Sept. 146 up 2.
Market steady.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest 11.16 (2-59 p.m.); lowest 11.00 (opening.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the foollowing ctble information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—More doing Manchester. America cables, big cloth trade developing.

New York.—Market has an advancing tendency. Hedge selling light. Short interest is being reduced. Spinners calling cotton. Market influenced by strength in outside markets. Think circulation of notices will cause temporary decline. Expect general trend of the market will be upward. Dry goods reports encouraging. March, April, May activity.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9 p.m.: New York: Short covering on strength of over-sea markets and better Manchester advices finding contracts scarce.

Reuter's cable:—

New York market opened firm on higher Liverpool advices and advanced further on foreign buying and buying on the reaction theory.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) eq. 6.11.
Broach A.-M. (Expected) Rs. 225/- eq. 5.10.
Difference 101 pts. eq. Rs. 45/-.
New York May (Close) 11.44 eq. 5.72.
Broach A.-M. (Expected) Rs. 225/- eq. 5.10.
Difference 62 pts. eq. Rs. 27/-.
Liverpool-New York: (At Liverpool close): May 78, October 68 (American points).

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Feb. 18.

March	11.15+.18
May	11.44+.20
July	11.69+.20
October	11.97+.21
December	12.17+.20
Middling Spot	11.25+.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Feb. 18.

March	11.17+.29
May	11.43+.29
Middling Spot	10.93+.26

New York: 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

March	11.03
May	11.34
July	11.60

New York: Noon Call.

March	11.03
May	11.35
July	11.60

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Feb. 18.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	16,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 18.

	Opening	Closing.
February		5.93+.05
March	5.96	5.96+.06
April		6.01+.06
May	5.95	6.06+.08
June		6.11+.08
July	6.07	6.17+.09
August		6.22+.09
September		6.25+.09
October	6.18	6.28+.08
November		6.32+.08
December		6.36+.07
January	6.29	6.39+.08
February		6.43+.08
Middling Spot		6.05+.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Feb. 18.

	Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales	5,000
Sales for Export	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 18.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.63
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.86
Broach Superfine (Good Staple.)	5.08
Oomra, Good	4.03
Oomra Fully Good	4.23
Oomra Fine	4.43
Bengal, Good	.88
Bengal Fully Good	4.03
Bengal Fine	4.18
Scinde Fully Good	4.03
Scinde Fine	4.18
Scinde Superfine	4.33

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Feb. 18.

March	9.23
May	9.31
July	9.41
September	9.57
October	9.59
November	9.62
January	9.74
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	9.60

—:o:—

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 34/8. Lowest Rs. 33/2/6. Closing Rs. 33/3/6

Groundnut seeds Feb delivery: Opening Rs. 30/4. Highest Rs. 30/10. Closing Rs. 29/13.

Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 32/10. Highest Rs. 32/11. Closing Rs. 31/11.

SHIPPING NEWS
—OF— Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 19.
Barala, Cook, Rangoon
Jaladuta, Park, Rangoon
India, Gaviano, Java
Castalia, Kelly, Karachi
New Orleans, Cross, Freemantle.
Subadar, Jones, Bidi Bunder
Marienfels, Sieghold, Hamburg
Lindenfels, Bremen, Karachi

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 20.
Nawab, Palmer, Java
Resolute, Kruse, Colombo
Borneo Maru, Asow, Kobe
Sydney Maru, Watanab, Kobe
Heinan Maru, Takenchi Rayon
Barala, Cook, Bhawnagar
Varsova, Rome, Busreh

LOADING.

Feb. 19.
Steamer Heimei Maru for Alleppy
Steamer City of Calcutta for Liverpool
Steamer Marienfels for Hamburg
Steamer Shingo Maru for Kobe
Steamer Kaiser-i-Hind for London
Steamer Varela for Busreh
Steamer Kunwood for Workington
Steamer New Orleans for Baltimore.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind: The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind is expected to arrive here to-day at about 6-0 a.m. from London, with the outward mail of the 5th instant, a general cargo and 231 passengers.

DEPARTURE OF TOURISTS.

S S Resolute: The Volkart Bros' steamer Resolute, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Colombo with American Tourists.

S S New Orleans: The L Edward Ltd steamer New Orleans arrived in harbour yesterday from Freemantle, with a cargo of wheat

S S Jaladuta: Th Scindia S N Company's steamer Jaladuta, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice

S S Barala:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barala, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

THURSDAY, Feb. 19.
2 Viceroy of India, London 21-2, M M and Co.
6 Tottori Maru, Karachi, 25-2, N Y Kaisha.
9 Castalia Liverpool 21/2 Graham T Co.
10 Tamatsu Maru Kobe 25/2 O S Kaisha
11 Clan Macintosh, Malabar Coast 23/2 J Finlay and Co.
12 Borneo Maru, Japan, 20-2, O S Kaisha.
13 Dumana, NF, NF, M M & Co.
14 Khandalla Durban 25/2 M M and Co.
15 Aquilcia, Genoa, 24-2, L T & M L
16 Warfield, Hull, 21-2, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Heinan Maru Rangoon, 20/2 Scindia S N Co.
4 Varsova Busrah 20/2 M M and Co.
5 Sydney Maru Kobe 20/2 M M & Co.
6 City of Salford, Karachi 19/2 K Noxon & Co.
7 Garbeta Calcutta 20/2 M M & Co.
9 Wilscox Calcutta 21/2 L Edward Ltd.
10-11 Kohinoor Tuticorin, N F T Morrison & Co.
14 Barala Bhavnagar 20/2 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C R Oostcappelle Malabar Coast, 20/2 Merchant S N Co.
F Nawab, Rangoon, 20/2 T Morrison & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON
Mooltan 24-2-31 P and O S N Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
Tuscania, 2-5-31, G T Co.
City of Calcutta, 20-2-31, K N Co.
FROM OSLO.
Japan, 21-2-31, L Edward.
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Durby, 8-2-31, F F Campbell Co.
City of Canton, 22-2-31 F F Compbell Co.
Silverpire, 17-2-31, L Edward Ltd.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Kidderpore 24-2-31, P O S N Co.
Yamagata Maru, 19-2-31, N Y Kaisha.
Meiko Maru, 18-2-31 O S Kaisha.
Shunko Maru, 24-2-31 O S Kaisha.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Naldera, 27-2-31, P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karapara 28-2-31 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

Viceroy of India, 21-2-31, P and O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Warfield N F M M and Co.
Kenya, NF, M M & Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL
Castalia N F, G T Co.
FOR HULL.
City of Salford, NF, J F Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Lindenfels N F L Edward Ltd
FOR KOBE.
Tamatsu Maru N F O S Kaisha.
Hilda N F L T Co.
Tottori Maru N F N Y Kaisha
FOR CALCUTTA.
Subadar, NF, M M Co.
Kohinoor NF, M M Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Khandalla, NF, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nawab, NF, T M and Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Rezwani, NF, T M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON
Viceroy of India P and O S Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH
Warfield M M and Co
FOR LIVERPOOL
Castalia G T O
FOR HULL.
City of Salford J F Co.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Tamatsu Maru O S Kaisha
Tottori Maru N Y Kaisha
FOR HAMBURG.
Lindenfels L Edward Ltd.
FOR RANGOON.
Nawab, T M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Subadar T M Co.
Kohinoor T M Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Rahmani T M & Co.
Rizwani T M & Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Ellora M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
S S Heinan Maru GLD 18-2-31

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Feb. 19.

S S Viceroy of India for London:—1 bale silk carpets 2 bales woollen carpets Amin Azizulla; 2 bales woollen carpets I Faizulla; 1 bale animal skin A Abdulla and Co; 2 bales animal skin Thos Cook and Sons; 5 bales animal skin I Faizulla.

For Port Said:—30 bales cotton yarn A El Ejli; 20 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Beyrouth:—12 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—2250 cwts mowrah meal A Dawn and Co.

S S Warfield for London:—7000 cwts groundnut oil cakes W T Suren; 5000 cwts groundnut oil cakes Steel Bros; 100 cwts linseed oil cakes C Bapubhai.

For Havre:—534 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 125 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd; 1134 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Feb. 19.

S S Barjara Agents M M and Co from Busrah:—5049 bags wheat; 77 bags mash; 50 bags old lead; 8 nos. empty cylinders.

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1931.

Round Table Conference Proposals Are A Mockery

—:o:—

HOW BOMBAY ECONOMISTS LOOK AT THEM.

NOT WORTH HAVING SAYS PROF. WADIA.

Trenchant criticism on the proposals of the Round Table Conference were made by two well-known economists of Bombay, at a public meeting held at the Blavatsky Lodge on Wednesday evening.

Speaking on the "Implications of the R. T. T. Proposals" Mr. G. N. Joshi said that the proposals were a mockery.

Prof. P. A. Wadia, who presided, said that the proposals offered only a shadow of political power without the substance. So long as India had no power to control expenditure on the one hand and control currency and monetary policy on the other, such a constitution was not worth having.

ECONOMIC URGE.

Mr. G. N. Joshi who addressed the meeting first said that before touching upon the implications of the Round Table Conference he would speak a few words about the underlying purpose in demanding a new constitution. Let it be understood that the urge behind the demand is economic. India has realised that she cannot make progress in any department of her national activity without political independence. It is the recognition of this bitter truth by the people of India which is responsible for this great movement and for such an insistent and organised demand on the part of the country. Unless the people get what they want namely sufficient power in order to mould their destiny and future so that they may develop the nation no constitution is worth having.

CONTROL OF FINANCES WANTED.

The only constitution call it federal, unitary or dominion constitution the only test is that it must meet our demands in the control of our finances, in developing our man power for the defence and sufficient power promulgate policies and programmes with a view to achieve the desired object, and the control of all civil services and the whole of the executive machinery.

Referring to the proposals of the R. T. C. he said that the separation of Burma from India was most illadvised. Burma contained so much natural resources. Without Burma being a part and parcel of British India industrial India could not be economically a great country. In his opinion Ceylon also should be federated. For the first time the Native States had consented to come into the Indian federation. Seven hundred Native States were to be federated with British India and the terms of federation were left vague. Referring to the Central Executive he said it was of a hybrid nature and added India must have full responsible Government where the executive was responsible to the Legislature.

Adverting to the safeguards that they were told were necessary for the period of transition he said that the period of transition should be definitely fixed. Their expenditure on civil administration left nothing for the development of national industries. More than Rs. 55 crores of the 127 crores of revenue was spent on military alone which relatively higher than the cost of military prevailing in any other country. The Government was carrying on by simply discharging police functions. The actual expenditure on beneficient and social services was extremely insignificant and we want reduction in expenditure both military and civil we want reduction in taxation with a view to give relief to the poor people" added the speaker.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

This, explained the speaker could be easily done by knocking off Rs. 20 crores of the Military budget which must be done. There were 3600 Military officers in the Indian army and 180 retired every year. At this rate it would take 20 years to see all the European generals and officers to go home. There were sound moral ethical and legal reasons in order to reduce the salaries of the Viceroy in this Government. The Governor-General received Rs. 2,56,000 per year. It must be reduced. In the Federal Structures Committee's report there was only one thing that was written large and that was the distress of the people of India. They were told that they were free now.

Concluding the speaker said Mahatma Gandhi's movement was the outcome of the inter urge, the driving force of which was to throw off the shackles of bondage (cheers). Wobblers and higglers could never see that. The implications of the R. T. C. were nil.

PROF. WADIA'S SPEECH.

Prof. P. A. Wadia in the course of his speech said: "We are clamouring to-day for power and power is an opportunity for service—for the service of our country, and we claim that power from those who have used it not so much for service as for other ends. The power that we are clamouring is in the first instance political and we are assured that if we accept certain fundamentals on which there was agreement at the Round Table Conference we shall have responsible Government both in the centre and in the provinces. Amongst those fundamentals are, the separation of Burma and the association of the Indian States in a federation.

As for the last the proposal is much too vague at the present moment for us to pronounce any opinion upon it. It may be that in the course of the coming years we may evolve a federal constitution in which we shall have opportunities of using the Indian Princes for the welfare of this country. It may be also that we may find in the working out of this constitution that the Indian Princes are a hindrance to the development of a free India. It is much too early to speculate as to what is going to happen. But assuming that these are the conditions on which we consider the proposals that are now put before the country they are supposed to give us political power and responsibility. Political power is a means to an end. It presupposes in the first instance economic power—supposing it is placed in our own hands—worth nothing if we have not got the sinews to work it with. If self-governing institutions are going to be of value to us they presuppose the power over the purse, they presuppose our ability to raise an adequate revenue for using the political machinery for the development of a fuller life for our nation.

IMPLICATIONS OF SAFEGUARDS

"If we look to the reservations that are made in connection with the R.T.C. proposals, they include 30 per cent of our Imperial revenues and more than 50 per cent of the total revenues, imperial and provincial. These we cannot touch. What is left we may use to such purposes as we need. But what we have got to realise is that as the Reforms of 1920 involved a much larger cost in the shape of civil machinery to India, so perhaps the coming reforms may involve a very much larger administrative cost than we imagine today and that administrative cost will be among the reserved subjects so that we might not be surprised if ultimately it turns out that amount of our revenues over which we have no control including the imperial and provincial is very much greater than the 55 per cent at which we are now putting it. That is one one thing that we have to keep in

(Continued on page 6)

"MAC" PULLS UP BRACKEN

—:o:—

Interpellations In Commons

NO SPECIAL HONOUR TO SIR J. SIMON

LONDON, Feb. 18.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bracken suggested the introduction of a resolution expressing the House of Commons' grateful appreciation of the eminent services of Sir John Simon and the Members of the Simon Commission in discharging the duties laid on them by Parliament.—

Mr. MacDonald replied that it might be embarrassing in further if such a precedent was created. He recalled that at the final meeting of the Round Table Conference and again in the debate on 26th January, he took the opportunity of expressing the high appreciation on the part of the Government (shared, he knew, in all quarters of the House) of the eminent services rendered by the Commission.

Mr. Bracken declared that there was a custom in the Commons by which members who had rendered pre-eminent service to the State were thanked by the Commons and asked, if Mr. MacDonald regarded casual compliments from him and other distinguished persons as sufficient return for the great services rendered by the Commission.

There was no reply.—Reuter.

EDUCATION BILL THROWN OUT

—:o:—

Government Defeat In Lords

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The House of Lords has rejected the second Reading of the Governments' Education Bill by 168 votes to 22.—Reuter.

Simon Will Not Go Back !

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 19.

In the course of an address at the dinner of the American Chamber of Commerce in London, Sir J. Simon referring to India declared that the British would never go back on the pledge embodied in the preamble to the Government of India Act. To that we were committed beyond all question or reservation. He was convinced that the form which the constitution would ultimately take would be neither a close imitation of ours or another's. It must take a form which was really constituted of the wholly special and different conditions now prevailing in India. He believed that the reconciliation of the East and West would only be secured, when both fully appreciated how different was the mode of approach which seemed most natural and familiar to the other.—Reuter.

TELEGRAM TO PT. JAWAHARLAL

—:o:—

Explanation For Detention

LONDON, Feb. 18.

In the House of Commons, Mr. William Brown asked on what ground the telegram from the London Branch of the Congress addressed to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on January 31 was refused transmission.

The Assistant Postmaster General replied that the telegram was duly forwarded to India and service message was subsequently received intimating that it had been detained under the provision in International Telegraph Convention relating to objectionable telegrams.

DR. KITCHLEW

—:o:—

Protest Against Jail Treatment

AMRITSAR, Feb. 14.

Seth Biraj Lal Bhatia had applied for an interview with Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, in the Rawalpindi Jail, but he has been informed telegraphically by the Jail authorities that the Doctor has refused to interview.

It is learnt that the Doctor has given up the privilege of interview as a protest against jail treatment. —"Advance."

"COUNCIL JANA HARAM HAI"

—:o:—

Women's Procession In Lucknow

PROTEST AGAINST TREATMENT OF POLITICALS

LUCKNOW, Feb. 18.

This morning again saw an elaborate police arrangement in front of the Council Chamber and on the Abbott Road drawn up in a cordon to check the intending lady processionists in getting into the Council Chamber and demonstrating in front of it.

To protest against the alleged ill-treatment of "C" Class political prisoners in the New Camp Jail at Lucknow and for placing certain lady volunteers in "C" Class, about 200 ladies headed by Mrs. Mitter took out a procession this morning to go in front of the Council Chamber and to demonstrate to the members that about 2,000 of their fellow-brethren were being starved and ill-treated when the procession reached the junction of the Hewett and Abbott Roads, a cordon of police armed with regulation lathis stopped them for about two hours, till negotiations between the Government and the Congressmen were over. A settlement was at last reached that the processionists should not make a halt in front of the Council House for demonstration nor enter the Council, but should pass on and return the same way.

A COMPROMISE.

According to the undertaking, the processionists peacefully breached in frontof the Council singing songs and shouting: "Council-Jana Haram Hai" and other slogans, and returned. The police marched along with the processionists on either side with a view to prevent outsiders from mixing up with the procession and adding to their numbers. Everything passed off peacefully and the police disappeared from the scene shortly after.—A. P. Special.

PICKETING IN MADRAS

—:o:—

Volunteers Dispersed By Police

MADRAS, Feb. 18.

Congress volunteers resumed picketing in Rattan Bazaar and China Bazar as usual to-day, but police dispersed them. Most of the piecegoods shops in these bazaars were subsequently closed. Late in the evening, volunteers commenced picketing of retail shops in Devaraja Mudali Street.

The Committee recently appointed by the Madras Government to investigate the effects of economic depression in the Presidency will commence work in the first week of March.—A. P.

CORPORATION WELCOMES DR. B. C. ROY.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

The Calcutta Corporation this evening adopted a resolution according a cordial welcome to the alderman, Dr. B.C. Roy on return to his labours in the Corporation after completing his period of incarceration, "in response to the call of patriotic duty."

The Corporation condoned the absence of a Councillor Sjt. Bepin Chandra Ganguli, who was convicted in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement for six months from August 27 last and granted him leave for a further period of six months.—A. P. Special.

UNJUST CHARGE AGAINST SUBASH BOSE

—:o:—

Bengal Home Member Answered

"Liberty" of Calcutta, writes:—

Dr. Roy has answered Mr. Prentice, and this should silence the tongue of calumny. We have since made the most diligent enquiries in Congress circles to get at the real truth. We are authoritatively informed that there was no "arrangement," far less any "agreement" so far as the Congress leaders were concerned, to get arrested and be detained in their own houses. The Congress leaders waited for directions from the Congress Working Committee at Allahabad. Failing any directions that might upset their arrangements, they would go on with their business, which they did. What happened subsequently is public property.

CENSUS OFFICERS BAFFLED

—:o:—

Vanarsena Active At Ahmedabad

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 18.

Great sensation prevailed this morning, when the Government officers tried to begin the census work in the Kalupur ward. The vanar senas coming to know of their arrival at once shut their street doors. And it was very difficult to open them.

The police sub-inspector, Mr. Kazi, accompanied by about 15 policemen, tried to break open the doors of the Mamunayak's street for about half an hour, but failing in their attempt, they entered the street by the other way. Large crowds assembled there. The officers were being teased by the boys. The police used canes to disperse them. Nearly all the houses in the street being closed it became a difficult task for the officers to proceed with their work. And hence they went away without completing their work.

Everywhere a vanarsena is awaiting the arrival of the census officers.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

—:o:—

Mission Of Pundit Motilal's Life

Speaking at the Allahabad meeting on Motilal Day, Mahatma Gandhi said:—

It was a belief, entertained in all religions that a person's soul never dies and the 'shradh' ceremony was performed with a view to give peace to the deceased's soul. A person generally does not leave his body without a single desire. Some desire is always left in him unfulfilled. Pandit Motilal Nehru said, Mahatma Gandhi, died with a longing for Swaraj. It was his constant wish that the entire country should be free and the reins of her government should be in the hands of her own representatives, and that justice should be done to the poorest in this land, be they Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Parsis, or Sikhs. It, therefore, struck him, said Mahatma Gandhi, that some such thing should be done that day as would be real 'shradh' for giving peace to the soul of Pandit Motilal Nehru. He, therefore, issued an appeal for the celebration of the memorial day.

Proceeding Mahatma Gandhi said that a bath in the Ganges was no 'shradh.' It certainly cleaned the body but purification of the inner selves could only be done by inward act. Such act was the pledge which they had just then taken. But it was useless if they did not act up to it. They had to do something that would hasten the advent of Swaraj and that, they knew, would give peace to the soul of Pandit Motilal Nehru. He knew of thousands of people giving their lives simply because of their anxiety not to break their pledges. Mahatma Gandhi hoped that the people who had taken the vow to work for the attainment of complete Swaraj would abide by their pledges.

Mahatma Gandhi also appealed to the people to continue their efforts for bringing about Hindu-Moslem unity of which he was reminded by the recent disturbances in sacred Kashi. He added that the attainment of Hindu-Muslim unity was also the mission of Pandit Motilal Nehru's life, and it was Mahatma Gandhi's conviction that if people combined to bring about that unity and attained it, other work for the attainment of Swaraj would become very easy. He had learned that Hindus and Muslims in Kashi were cutting each other's throats. He did not want Swaraj at the expense of a single party. Neither he, nor Pandit Motilal Nehru, cared for Swaraj exclusively for Hindus or Muslims. Swaraj under which Hindus and Muslims and others could live together was the aim of his life. It was, therefore, a matter for great shame if either community committed excesses against the other. It would be appropriate if every one in the audience took the pledge to promote communal unity.

King Awards Gold Medal

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

Presiding at Annual meeting of National Horse breeding society, Captain Malik Khizar Hayat Khan announced that His Majesty the King had consented to present a Gold Medal each year at the Horse show.—A. P.

MINISTRY AT LAST

—:o:—

Berenguer Takes Oath Of Office

AN ALL-PARTY CABINET IN SPAIN

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Madrid.—The New Ministry has taken oath of office. The King and Admiral Anzar were acclaimed by the crowd, as they motored to the War Ministry to administer oath to Berenguer. The Ministry includes four Independents, two Liberals, one Conservative and one Democrat.—Reuter.

CAPT. BARNES' ASSAILANT

—:o:—

Hanged In Peshawar Jail

PESHAWAR, Feb. 19.

Habib Nur, the young Mohamand, who was tried here on a charge of murderous assault on Captain Barnes, the Assistant Commissioner of Charsadda, and was convicted and sentenced to death, was hanged to-day in the Peshawar Central Jail.—A. P.

VIGOROUS PICKETING IN GUNTUR

—:o:—

Congress Committee Arrested

(From Our Correspondent.)

GUNTUR, Feb. 19.

Messrs. Venkiah, Venkatakrishnaya and Chettiar, the 7th President and Secretaries of the Guntur District Congress Committee were arrested yesterday while picketing cloth shops under 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act. They distributed pamphlets exhorting all Andhras to start picketing immediately. Cloth shops picketing by Congress volunteers, including ladies continues. Sjt. Kondavenkatapaya, the Andhra leader who was released on the 17th from Cannanore jail is expected here to-morrow.

KAKA SAHEB'S SON ARRESTED

—:o:—

Satyagraha In Borsad Taluka

(From Our Correspondent.)

BORSAD, Feb. 17.

Reports have been received here from all villages that Pandit Motilal "Shraddha"-day was observed throughout the Taluka in all solemnity. Silent processions and meetings ,vows and fasts were the main items and women and men, young and old, all took part.

MOHANLAL PANDYA RE-ARRESTED.

Sjt. Mohanlal K. Pandya, one of the best workers in this District, who was recently released from Nasik Jail came down to Borsad on the 15th instant and participated in the Celebrations of the Shraddha-day in honour of Motilalji. He also addressed the meeting held at Borsad on the day and narrated his jail experiences. He was arrested after a while, and taken to the lock-up. He was tried on the 16th instant by the Borsad Magistrate and sentenced to 4½ months' R. I. and placed in "C" class.

From 9th to 12th instant, the Borsad Taluka Police arrested 39 volunteers from Borsad, Kathana, Virsad and Anklav, for manufacturing and selling contraband salt, selling Borsad Satyagraha Bulletins and other activities. All of them have been sentenced to 1½ months' R. I. except 2 who have been awarded only 1 month's R. I. The programme was continued for 2 days more, but the police arrested none of the volunteers.

BAL KALELKAR ARRESTED.

Sjt. Bal Kalelkar, the son of Kaka Saheb Kalelkar, was arrested yesterday by the police from Saijpur. He was the Head of Saijpur Satyagraha Camp.

The total number of workers and volunteers failed from Borsad Taluka from the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement till date is 240.

'ACQUITTED OF ATTEMPT TO MURDER SERGEANT'

—:o:—

Jury's Unanimous Verdict Of "Not Guilty"

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

Agreeing with the unanimous verdict of "not guilty" of the Special Jury Justice Costello presiding the High Court Sessions acquitted to-day Hansraj Saigal 22 who was charged with attempting to murder Sergeant R. Ford in Burra Bazar on July 28 last. The previous trial ended in the jury returning a verdict of "not guilty" by majority of six to two but the presiding judge, Justice Costello, not agreeing directed a retrial.—A. P.

FORFIGN CLOTH SHOP CLOSED

—:o:—

"In Deference To Congress Wish

The Manger, Malabar Steamship Company writes:

With reference to your publication on your issue dated the 9th instant of a report received from your Calicut Correspondent about the Kerala Congress record, it is mentioned that one of our Partners who is separately dealing in Foreign cloth is refusing to close his shop. Please note that the said shop of our Partners has been already closed entirely in deference to the Congress wish and in its place a pure Swadeshi Store has been opened—the opening ceremony of which was performed by the Congress President Mrs. Eswari Ammal.

We request you to give due publicity to the above.

—:o:—

Prof. Desai Released

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SURAT, Feb. 15.

Sjt. Kikubhai Desai, Professor, Gujarat Vidyapith and one of the first batch to be convicted in the present struggle in April last, has been released from the Nasik Jail after undergoing one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Just after Mahatma Gandhi's march from Sabarmati, Prof. Desai was posted in the Jalalpore Taluka of the Surat District to organize the campaign for the breach of the Salt Act. Mahatmaji defied the Salt Act at Dandi on the 6th of April and the very next day, Sjt. Desai was arrested at Aat while preparing contraband Salt and sentenced.

Sjt. Kikubhai arrived at Surat last night and is proceeding to "Kaka" Kalelkar.

LOOK ROUND THE GUTTERS OF INDIA.

MAYO'S LATEST WORK.

(BY MAIL.)

CALCUTTA, February 16.

Messrs. Jonathan Cape will soon bring out a new book called "Volume Two" by Miss Katharine Mayo. This is "a digest in understandable human terms" of the evidence recorded in India by a special Committee consisting of nine prominent Indians and a British woman doctor appointed to investigate statements made by Miss Mayo in her book "Mother India" four years ago. The book claims to bring "Mother India" up-to-date."—A. P.

ARRESTS IN PANCHMAHALS

(From A Correspondent.)

HALOL, Feb. 17.

On 14th instant Mr. Vishwanath Pandya, the "Dictator of Dohad Taluqua Congress Committee was arrested, as he was the member of an unlawful association.

On 16th instant, Mr. Ramprasad Vyas, "Dictator" Godhra Taluqua Congress Committee was arrested on the same charge.

PANCHMAHALS "DICTATOR" CONVICTED.

Mr. Chunibhai C. Parikh was placed before Mr. Kriplani, the District Magistrate yesterday and was tried for defying the magestarial ban which prohibited him from entering Halol Taluqua. The Magistrate sentenced him to 1 month's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default one week more. He was already convicted for four months for leading the mass Civil Disobedience inaugurated at Dankheda. He is put in 'B' class.

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